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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXI NO. 125 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 29, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

PRISONER DIES OF HUNGER-STRIKE IN ANDAMANS

Out Of The Gloaming.

The United States are wickedly traducing the gallant members of the British Air Force. They say it is a "crime" to bomb mountain tribes who follow a no-tax campaign. America should know how difficulties lead to crime.

* * * *

Even the uncivilised and barbarous Soviet which has cruelly treated the British prisoners by making them teachers instead of giving them standing fetters, etc., opposed this gentle method of policing unruly tribes. A clear proof that Britain is on the firm ground of justice and humanity.

* * * *

Hitler's constructive policy is now furiously at work. He has done two things at one and the same time. Communists funds and properties have been confiscated, and the poorer shipping firms have been simultaneously subsidised. The law of compensation has to be justified.

* * * *

Nazi coffers are to be replenished still further. They want all possible funds for new recruits. You can't expect these "patriots" to rifle other people's pockets and break their heads without their share of the swag.

* * * *

Rapid and phenomenal progress is being made at the J. P. C., perhaps due to the soporific influence of friend Jayakar's mellifluous orations. The British Cabinet have actually made up their minds to say that they can't make up their minds about Central Responsibility!

* * * *

This wonderful speeding up must be the result of the co-operation at any price policy of the Indian "consultees" and their refusal to be down-hearted whatever happens.

* * * *

"They (Britishers) know what India means to Great Britain as an outlet for her intellectual and commercial goods," writes a local paper. We know all about the "commercial goods". But the intellectual imports ceased when Macaulay was exported.

* * * *

Care has been taken says the local Anglo-Indian paper, that whipping will not be administered indiscriminately. We have searched the Bill for this care but find it is entirely careless in this respect.

* * * *

"Few will dispute the assertion that riots are not unthinkable in any part of the Presidency, and it is, therefore, necessary to provide for contingency" by "holding out a warning of severe punishment" writes the same paper very cheerfully—at the prospect of whipping others.

* * * *

We would go further and say that a few public exhibitions of whipping of the staunch advocates of this dainty and civilised form of punishment ought to put a permanent stop to wicked riots and riotings in the future.

* * * *

Sir Pudamji Ginwala announces his resignation of the Directorship of the Tata Iron and Steel Company which he has held for three years in an honorary capacity. It is understood that he feels that the job does not provide sufficient scope for the spirit of self-sacrifice that inspired him to accept it and he is anxious to seek a post that will provide him with larger opportunities for honorary labour.

* * * *

A teacher, giving a lesson on beans, asked the children to compose sentences containing the word "beans."

The usual bright boy produced "My father grows beans", and the usual bright girl was ready with "My mother cooks beans." Then a little one made this effort: "We are all human beans."

* * * *

She was reading a book. Suddenly she put it down and stood up and faced her mother.

"Oh, mother," she exclaimed, "I've decided what I want to do! I want to rise to great heights. I want to act, to go on the stage, the films, to reach the topmost rung of the ladder."

Mother nodded

"That's the spirit, darling", she said. "Now climb up the steps and help me put up these clean curtains."

MAHATMA TRIUMPHS OVER FIERY ORDEAL

But Loses One Pound A Day

Gandhiji To Break Fast To-day Noon

GIFTS POUR IN PARNAKUTI FOR CEREMONY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

POONA May 28,

"I have still to struggle through twenty-four hours"

This was the reply given by Gandhiji to Dr Roy, when the latter questioned him this morning as to how he felt.

Thereupon Dr. Roy reminded the Mahatma of his belief four days ago, when he said "heads I win and tails also" and told him "you have won heads already and winning tails".

To that Gandhiji smilingly nodded assent moving his finger, and said "exactly."

CRITICAL DAYS AHEAD

Doctors who examined Gandhiji this afternoon were all smiles, when they emerged out of his room. They were heard to remark "there is no fear now about his getting through. This will be the last bulletin we will be issuing during this fast, and therefore, let us make it a nice one".

While they are all optimistic about the successful ending of the fast, they do feel that the first few days following the termination of the fast will be very difficult and critical. Therefore, Gandhiji will have to be more careful during that period than he was during the fast. Thy have therefore advised him to be very careful for a week and not strain himself in the least by seeing visitors or issuing press statements. ...

(From Our Special Correspondent)

According to friends' opinion, after yesterday's restless day Gandhiji is much better to-day. He looked much brighter and less exhausted, despite the terrible weakness. When the doctors visited him, he was in a sitting posture and with his inseparable smile he welcomed them with a bow as he is observing his usual weekly silence. Despite the twenty days' fasting and consequent exhaustion he still retains in full vigour his mental alertness. He is still able to write a steady hand and this evening wrote more than one note of instructions to his attendants. He directed as to what songs should be sung at the time of breaking the fast.

NAUSEA PERSISTS.

This evening he was lying on a cot on the terrace attended by Smti. Kasturba and Dr. Dinshaw Mehta, who massaged him. Slight nausea still persists, but doctors are of the opinion that this may continue till after he breaks his fast and its persistence in the present mild form does not give any cause for anxiety, as he is now able to take the prescribed quantity of water. His weight taken today shows that he is 80-1/2 pounds on the last day of his fast. The total loss since the commencement of the fast is just a little over 21 pounds, which means an average loss of one pound every day. The condition of heart and pulse is stated to be satisfactory, having regard to the strain of 21 days' fasting. His blood pressure which, on previous occasions had caused considerable anxiety by rising rapidly, has throughout this fast remained satisfactory.

CONSERVING ENERGY.

The success with which he has gone through the 20 days and odd fasting, it is generally recognised is more than anything else, due to the splendid manner in which he has conserved his limited energy and also his determination to live. Gandhiji was able to conserve energy to such an extent because of the excellent manner in which his attendants and particularly Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has prevented every bit of strain and nursed him so well. It is also necessary to mention the excellent medical attendance he has had during these 21 days.

ON EVE OF BREAK FAST

Everyone is looking forward to noon, when Gandhiji will break his fast with a glass of orange juice prepared by Kasturba from the gift of the Harijan lad with whom the Mahatma has entered into a contract. Several baskets of fruits and a bottle of special honey have reached Parnakuti from all over the country for the Mahatma's breakfast ceremony.

PARNAKUTI ACTIVE

Brisk Preparations For Fast Breaking Ceremony

TO PERPETUATE MEMORY

Ba To Plant Mango Tree Which Mrs. Naidu Compares With Mahabodhi

(By PHONE)

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA. May 28.

Barely twelve hours remain for Mahatma Gandhi to break fast undertaken 21 days ago for the purification of self and his associates. As every hour brings nearer the memorable moment joy and relief are more visible at the Parnakuti. Leaders and others at the Parnakuti were seen happily chatting till 12 and discussing as to how things should be arranged for to-morrow's ceremony. While all this is going on Gandhiji himself is fast asleep inside.

At the prayer time special songs full of melody and harmony were sung this evening and the Mahatma though observing the day silence, was seen enjoying music and the underlying meaning of songs. Before going to sleep Mahatma Gandhi wrote down some more instructions to the associates about to-morrow's function.

DOCTORS SATISFIED

Drs. Ansari, Roy and Patel visited Gandhiji twice after the medical examination, once at 6 and then at 10-30. Both were perfectly satisfied when they heard the report regarding Gandhiji's health. Though the Doctors had thought previously that one or two of them might have to sleep at the Parnakuti to-night after hearing the reports regarding Gandiji they did not think it necessary.

Several baskets of fruits from admirers from all over the country have come to the Parnakuti for Gandhiji's fast breaking ceremony. A bottle of special honey has come from Coimbatore and Miss Padmaja Naidu has brought with her lotus flowers to be offered to Gandhiji

(Continued on page 5).

MANGO TREE MEMENTO

Miss Padmaja has brought with her lotus flowers to be offered to Gandhiji at the time of breaking the fast.

After the ceremony, Kasturba will plant a mango tree in front of Parnakuti as a memento of the successful termination of the fast.

It reminds one of Mrs. Naidu's remarks "The Mango Tree of the Mahatma is like the Bhodi Tree of the Buddha"

AS JOKOSE AS EVER

Would You Like To Have Slap On Your Cheek?

HOW GANDHIJI GREETS PADMAJA

I Have Not Forgotten Your September Slap, Answers Miss Naidu

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, May 28.

At 9-30 a.m. to-day Drs. Ansari, Roy, Patel and Mehta visited Parnakuti and examined Gandhiji. They were inside for more than an hour and gave the following to the pressmen:—

"Gandhiji is very weak but is more comfortable than yesterday after restful sleep for five hours during the night. Nausea is not so troublesome and he has no abdominal discomfort. He commences his silence at 11-30."

PADMAJA AT PARNAKUTI.

Miss Padmaja Naidu came down to Poona this morning and visited Parnakuti for the first time since the commencement of the fast.

She spent a few minutes with Gandhiji who was in his usual lighter vein. He asked her is she liked to have a slap on her cheek. Miss Padmaja said that she had not forgotten the slap he gave her after his September fast and she was conscious he had enough strength in him to give a similar slap.

TRIBUTE TO PRESSMEN.

Referring to the "Chronicle's" "Out of The Gloaming", Dr. Ansari addressing the waiting pressmen two days ago said, my boys, I have got the greatest sympathy for you, because you are doing a tremendous service to the country."

BIG RALLY OF BROWN SHIRTS

Three Lakhs Commemorate War Hero Executed By Fr[illegible]

(Special

DUSSEL[illegible]

Three hundred th[illegible] Shirts gathered at t[illegible] Schlageter memorial on [illegible]m heath to celebrate the [illegible]h anniversary of the death of Leo Schlageter, ex-officer, who was executed by the French during the Ruhr occupation for sabotage.

Captain Goering speaking from platform amidst a forest of flags described Schlagetar as the last soldier in the World war and first soldier of the third Reich who died defending the honour and peace of his country. Germany through Hitler and through Hitler again proclaimed her will for peace, but that she was determined to defend her honour, freedom and peace. Hundreds of wreaths were placed on the memorial which included those from von Hindenburg, Chancellor Hitler and ex-Crown Prince.

LITTLE ENTENTE THREATENS ITALY

BELGRADE, May 28.

Shouts of "Do[illegible] with Italy, down with Four P[illegible]er Pact" were raised at a mass meeting of 25,000 citizens and [illegible]ants from all parts of Yugosl[illegible] held to protest against the [illegible]gestion of revision of peace tre[illegible]s. Delegates of the Little E[illegible]nte State speaking in different [illegible]gues, all denounced revision and declared that they would fight, if necessary, to defend their frontiers.—Reuter

(For Stop Press see page 5)

Succumbs To Forcible Feeding

39 PRISONERS GO WITHOUT FOOD

All Join As Protest Against Grievances Not Being Redressed

SIMLA, May 28.

The following communique has been issued:—

The Government of India have received information from the Chief Commissioner, Andamans, that on 12th May, 29, prisoners convicted of crimes connected with the terrorist movement went on hunger-strike in the cellular jail as a protest against certain alleged grievances not being redressed.

They have since then been joined by several others.

One of these prisoners, Mahabir Singh, who was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, died on 17th May.

He started his hungerstrike on 12th. Up to 16th, his condition was satisfactory, though he was weak.

The Senior Medical Officer saw him on the morning of 17th and considered that his general conditon was then such that artificial feeding was necessary.

FORCIBLE FEEDING

Accordingly at 11 in the morning, milk and sugar were given by nasal feeding.

The patient resisted very violently both when the tube was being inserted and when milk was being administered.

At one in the afternoon, he was showing evident signs of shock. The Senior Medical Officer saw him twice during the afternoon and evening and prescribed treatment. In spite of this, he gradually sank and death occurred soon after midnight.

COLLAPSE AND DEATH

A post-mortem examination was held, and no signs were found of either external or internal injuries. The result of the operation of feeding and the patient's resistance in his weakened state caused a severe shock to his system, and led to collapse and death.

The Chief Commissioner is fully satisfied that all due precaution was taken from the moment forcible feeding was decided upon.

39 PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE.

The Government of India also regret to announce that another prisoner, Mankrishna Namadas, convicted of dacoity in Bengal, died of pneumonia on 26th May. He started hungerstrike on 16th and on 17th food was administered through the mouth without resistance. On 19th, he was admitted to hospital with lobar pneumonia. Throughout his illness he took whatever was prescribed for him and gave no trouble whatever. His death was due to natural causes and was no way accelerated by abstinence from food for one day.

There are at present 39 prisoners on hungerstrike. With one or two exceptions, their condition is reported to be quite satisfactory.—A. P.

COTTON GODOWN ABLAZE AT JACKERIA BUNDER

Fire-Fighters Battle With Sky-High Flames For Two Hours: Two Firemen Rescued From Blazing Furnace

Cotton bales to the value of over a lakh of rupees were destroyed in a big blaze, which occurred in a Godown at Jackeria Bunder, Bombay, in the early hours of Sunday morning.

A strong breeze fanned the fire, and seven City Fire Brigades battled with sky-high flames for nearly two hours, before the outbreak was brought under control.

Two firemen who had scaled the tiled roof of the Godown to ply the water hoses were involved in an accident, but luckily both of them escaped with minor injuries.

The roof of the Godown collapsed and the firemen slipped down, but they were immediately rescued from the blaze by their comrades.

Krishna Bhiva, one of the injured men had to be removed to the hospital for treatment.

The Godown contained American and Indian cotton bales belonging to the firm of Messrs. Rally Bros. of Bombay.

Responding to a fire alarm, fire brigades from Byculla, Gowalia Tank, Sewree, Babula Tank, Dadar and Mandvi rushed to the scene of the outbreak at about 3 a.m. on Sunday.

ROOF COLLAPSES.

Dense clouds of smoke accompanying the flames made access to the Godown rather difficult. It was a fierce blaze and the fire fighters fought an additional source of water supply and pumped water on to the flames from a well nearby. Fire quickly consumed the tiled roof of the godown which collapsed during the operations.

Although the fire was brought under control after two hours' strenuous work, the firemen kept a vigil at the Godown till Sunday evening and piled the water hoses, as the bales were still smouldering.

FIREMEN'S VIGIL.

The fire operations were personally supervised by Mr. Coombs, Chief of the Bombay Fire Brigade assisted by Station Officers, Mr. Steele and Mr. Parker.

The total damage to the building and contents is estimated at Rs. 1,10,000.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Canvassers on Liberal Commission. Apply with stamps to the Refined Indian Industrials Cannanore. (566).

Wanted an experienced capable Gujrati Head Master on salary Rs. 50—60 as per qualifications. Graduate or Trained preferred. Apply with full details and certificates to Hony. Secretary, Chaturbhuj Shivji Anglo Gujrati School. Cawnpore. (558).

Wanted immediately experienced Organisers on handsome salary and terms for Cheap Life Insurance Policies in Deccan. Apply Box No. 521, "Bombay Chronicle." (6721).

38. PETROL PUMPS.

A Petrol Sub-Agency with WIC Petrol Pump is to be given at: Matunga, Mahim, Jogeshwari, Borivli, Kurla, Ghatkopar, Karjat, Lonavla, Igatpuri, Nasik, Poona, Apply Secretary, A B C Motor Equipment Co., Ravelin Street, Fort Bombay. (500).

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Hospital appointments.—Applications are invited before 1-6-1933, address to "Up country hospital" from medical graduates for following posts, stating detailed medical career experience and terms. (1) Dermatologist, (2) Anaesthetist, (3) Radiologist, (4) Resident officer and (5) Dental Surgeon. Apply Box No. 523, "Bombay Chronicle". (6723).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Learn Shorthand By Post In 6 Weeks. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (525).

Matric Students Offered Double Chance. Senior Cambridge 1933, Matric 1934, at the Tutorial Cambridge Classes. Apply Principal Marshall, Imperial High School, Charni Road Junction, Bombay. (556).

Wilson High School—Re-opens on June 5th. Pupils seeking admission should come with their Leaving Certificates and Annual Examination Marks on June First at 11 A.M.. J. R. Cuthbert, Principal. (6727.)

57. KINDERGARTEN.

Montessoris Mother, advance Handbook and complete sets with Kindergarten Guide. Delvadaker's Stall. (387).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Ananapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Sirsi Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Sangli, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Godhra, Dhulia, Gwalior, Mhow and Raipur. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted District, Taluk and Town Agents for Sales of Burmese teas in various packings, from Rs. 250 to 75 salary with decent commission, and valuable gifts including a motor car. Apply for prospectus, Anglo-Burma Tea Company, Post Box No. 6, Madras. (541).

Wanted a Chief Agent for Thana District to represent a progressive Life Office. Persons of influence and experience need apply Box No. 554, "Bombay Chronicle".

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Earn daily 20/50 per cent. profit, 500 per cent. monthly from American cotton futures rise, fall. backing business, same transacted for clients' Call. C. Shroff Co., Forbes Street, Kirti Building. (572)

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted—To know that the Civil Engineering College, Lucknow trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Next session commences from July for Sub-Overseer, Overseer & Sub-Engineering classes. For free prospectus apply to the Principal. (527).

136. SILK-COTTON-WOOL.

Art Silk Neckties. Most Fashionable and attractive Rs. 4 per doz. Bhogilal Keshavlal, Morvi (Kathiawad). (570.)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
And
IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by section 216 of the Indian Companies Act, a MEETING of the shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, 1933, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) when the Liquidator shall place before the meeting a statement of his Receipts and Payments and the particulars with regard to the proceedings in and position of the Liquidation.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1933.
M. J. DIVECHA.
Liquidator.
6730.

Public Notice

Imperial Bank of India

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 3rd June, 1933, that day being a Public Holiday (King's Birthday) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 24th May, 1933.
6720.

The Gaekwar Oil And Chemical Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Baroda State.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share Holders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sayaji Ganj Baroda, on FRIDAY, the 9th June, 1933, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss account for the period ending 31st December, 1932.
(2) To elect Directors in place of Mr. Hiralal M. Shah and Mr. Jyotendra L. Mehta.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 31st May 1933 to 13th June 1933 (both days inclusive.)

By order of Board,
N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Baroda, 20th April, 1933.
6729

King Edward VII. Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Marathi and Gujarathi speaking ladies of good families resident in the Bombay Presidency for a course of training in Nursing. The course will be of 3 years and is recognized by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. The applications should reach the undersigned by 19th June, 1933. The candidates selected will be required to work on the staff of the K.E.M. Hospital during the period of training and will have to put in six months' service at the K.E.M. Hospital after passing the final examination if called upon to do so. The selected candidates will have to work on trial for a period of not less than four months, during which they will receive Rs. 5 plus 10 u.a. p.m. (provided no uniform and dhobi are provided by the Municipality). Thereafter on passing a Test Examination, they will receive Rs. 15—5—25 plus 10 u.a., p.m. Free board and lodging will be provided.

Applications should be on a prescribed form to be obtained from the office of the undersigned. No person who has not passed the Marathi or the Gujarathi 5th Standard and English 4th Standard and is below the age of 18 or above 30 need apply. Applications should be accompanied by school leaving certificates and references from respectable persons, one of whom at least must be from a Lady.

V. R. KHANOLKAR,
Ag. Dean.

AUCTION SALES

MISTRY & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, glass and panel partition, Remington typewriter, wall clock, etc., under instructions from Mr. A. S. Patheria and on account and at the risk of the Gujrath Life Assurance Co. Ltd. of Baroda and Mr. N. A. Chitnis, to-morrow Tuesday the 30th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 22, Apollo Street, Fort, On view. Auctioneers MISTRY & CO.

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The CARLTON
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THURS. MAT.: AT 4 P.M.
If you want to see the best picture of the week come and see—
NORMA SHEARER
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and
CROWN-TALKIES
(GOLPITHA.)

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers. T	Arrive	Leave
Fushimi Maru 11,000 ..	@	30 May
*Tokiwa Maru 6,972	18 May	30 May
Hakozaki Maru 10,500 ..	@	12 June
xGinyo Maru 9,000	30 May	13 June
*Genoa Maru 6785.	17 June.	2 July.
Hakusan Maru 10,500 ..	@	10 July
*Tottori Maru 5973.	30 June	13 July
Haruna Maru 10,500 ..	@	25 July

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers. Tons	Colombo	Leave	Arrive Marseilles.
Kashima Maru 10,000		8 June	26 June
Yasukuni Maru 12,000		19 June	6 July

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Tatsuta Maru	17,000	21 June
Asama Maru	17,000	5 July

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Heian Maru	14,600	24 June
Hikawa Maru	11,600	17 July

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Messrs NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Pellard Estate, Bombay.

HIGHER THAN EVEREST ?

U. S. Explorer Tells Of Hunt For Peak Excelling Kinchinjunga

Is there a mountain in northern Tibet higher than Mount Everest, accepted as the highest in the world?

There is, in the belief of Harrison Forman, lone Chicago explorer who spent a year with savage, nomad Tibetan tribes, and has arrived in Paris en route to New York, says the "Chicago Herald Tribune."

Forman, a husky former University of Wisconsin football player, looks like a man who can take care of himself and proved it with rifle and sword in the widest country in the world where, with three faithful guides, he lived the tribal life 2,000 miles from civilization.

The Chicagoan went to Tibet through China early in 1932 because he was intrigued by the idea of finding this mountain higher than Everest, whose peaks rise over 29,000 feet. The British Government sent General Pereira to search for the mammouth peak some years ago. The General died in Tibet, but before expiring said he was convinced the mountain existed.

Later the National Geographic Society of America sent an armed expedition of 700 men to discover the mountain, but they were turned back by the Ngolok tribes, which, according to Forman, are the wildest bandits in the world, who will not tolerate the invasion of strangers.

"I felt that if I went alone, mastered the language in a fashion, and always posed as a hunter from another part of Tibet, I could get by with the nomad tribes," said Forman, "and I was able to. I was within two days journey of the mountain which other explorers and scientists believe to be higher than Everest. From my observations and conversations with the bandit tribes which barred my way, I am convinced the mountain exists."

Forman said the Ngolok tribes and diminished funds made it hopeless for him to insist on approaching the peak, and that heartbreaking as it was, he turned back toward civilization, and hopes to raise sufficient money in America to go through with a successful expedition to the mystic mountain. The explorer is also a lecturer, brought many unique pictures from Tibet, and is working on a book of his experiences.

Forman took many interesting photographs of important personages in Tibet, such as that of the only female living Buddha and the 17-year old prince who rules the destinies of thousands, and these photographs served as his most valuable passport in a land where there is no written law, no town or village and where the people are governed entirely by their church.

Although armed to the teeth at all times, it is ironic that Tibetans are forbidden by their religion to kill, said Forman. Insatiable marauders and bandits, they approach a party on their horses and fire a few shots in the air to see what the reaction will be.

"Then", he said, "if you don't answer with a volley, also in the air, they come racing toward you, screaming and yelping, sling their guns over their backs and draw their swords. Their whole idea is to separate you from your pack horses, which carry your belongings, and steal them. But they will not kill a man, I found the best defense was to take my 45 automatic—the Tibetans know little or nothing of revolvers—and fire carefully at the feet of the oncoming horses. This would chase the bandits of, and they'd go to a neighbouring hilltop and scratch their beards in wonderment."

Burial is non-existent in Tibet, said Forman. When a tribesman dies he is simply cut in pieces and placed on a hillside where vultures do the work of the board of health.

"OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE St."

Why Bank Of England Got This Nickname

Why is the Bank of England nick-named "the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street?"

No one to-day knows for certain the origin of this term, which has been in use for more than 100 years.

One theory is that it originated in the sad story of Sarah Whitehead, whose adored brother, Philip, a handsome young clerk in the cashier's office of the Bank, forged a bill, and was executed.

His young sister, then only 19 years old, was kept in ignorance of his fate until, mystified by his long absence, she went one day to the Bank to make inquiries. There a young clerk blurted out the story to her, and she promptly lost her reason.

From that time for 25 years she journeyed daily to the Bank, loitered about outside for her brother and would then go in and quietly ask if he had called that day.

The invariable reply was: "Not to-day, madam," whereupon she would as invariably say: "Tell him when he comes that I have called," and so depart.

Sarah, dressed in black, with her head draped with streamers of black crepe and holding a reticule on her arm, became one of the most familiar figures in the City. She was known at the time—all this was in the early years of last century—as the Bank Nun.

Another theory, and perhaps a more likely one, is that the name was derived from a statue, supposed to be Britannia, which decorated one of the earliest of the Bank's premises.

KITE WRITING

Tsang, a Chinese, writes in the sky with a kite. He is fascinating and baffling young Londoners in Hyde Park every afternoon.

He is small, old, very wise, and is always smiling.

His kite, made of linen, is three feet long and two feet wide. Its silk tail is thirty feet long.

Tsang needs no wind for his kite. He places it on the ground releases a hundred feet of string, walks away, tugs the string—and the kite is in the air. Letters are formed when the kite dives to the tugs of the string.

VIENNA COPIES BERLIN

University Students Indulge In Anti-Jewish Riot And Assault Foreign Students

Anti-Jewish riots of exceptional brutality, led by Nazi students armed with spiked clubs, sticks and brass knuckles, occurred on May 9 in Vienna University.

Thirty students were injured, three gravely, and among them were seven American doctors who were caught in an anatomy class and were beaten. One American broke his leg when, with other students, he jumped from a window to escape the onslaught of the maddened Nazis, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Chicago-Herald-Tribune."

The seven Americans made a formal protest to the American Consulate, and it is expected diplomatic action will follow. Once before the rector of Vienna University had to present his regrets to the American Legation after American students had been beaten.

ALL FOREIGNERS TARGET.

The attack of the Nazis was directed against Jewish, Socialist and foreign students in general, and was accompanied by cries of "Heil Hitler! Death to the Jews!"

The Nazis, who numbered several hundred, armed themselves with clubs studded with sharp nails, canes, sticks and brass knuckles. They rallied in two tight ranks in the halls of the Anatomy Institute and as students started to leave their classes assaulted them.

Shouting "Heil Hitler!" and "Let Jewry Perish!" the Nazis charged the doorways and the other students, including many girls, retreated into their classroom. They made vain efforts to barricade the door with benches and tables, but the Fascist students broke through and swung their weapons without mercy.

Many of the students owe their escape from worse injuries and perhaps from death, to the presence of mind of a detail of firemen who, passing, saw the riots, heard the students calling for help and threw up several ladders so they could escape into the street. The Fascists closed all other exits.

POLICE RESTORE ORDER.

Several squadrons of police arrived at the University and after sharp battles with the students managed to quell the riots and send the injured to the Hospital.

A gang of several hundred Nazis thereupon marched on the Federal Chancellory and shrieked denunciation of Chancellor Dollfuss and his Government. There, as at the University, several were arrested.

In view of the gravity of the riots, the Government has ordered the temporary closing of the University and Anatomy Institute, and is considering strongly ending the university's special privileges which prevent the police from intervening in battles that occur in the University halls.

The Viennese population is deeply affected by the riots and particularly regrets the injury of foreign students.

Growing children, particularly in the tropics, need adequate and proper nourishment if they are to keep healthy and free from sickness. There is nothing better for building up sturdy youngsters than Nestlé's Malted Milk, the wonderful full-vitamin food drink.
Delicious in taste!
Children love the delicious, creamy flavour peculiar to Nestlé's Malted Milk and in making it their daily beverage you will be happy in the thought that they are gaining physical and mental health from its correctly balanced nourishment.

Rs 1/8 per 1lb tin
NESTLÉ'S Malted Milk
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KAMALA SNOW for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

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Note 10th June in your Diary
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OR
HOOR-E-HARAM
STARRING
NISHAR & KABULI
AT
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Tel. 24725.

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on 15 December, 2016

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

May 27.

Jalarajan, Olivier, Newport.
Gharinda, Hamilton, Rangoon.
Varela, Wolten, Busrah.
Carignano, Cossumi, Kobe.
Nalgora, Hobday, Karachi.

DEPARTURES

May 27

Jalaputra, Evans, Rangoon

May 25

City of Poona, Obson, Liverpool.
Tairvan Maxholtt, Calcutta
Somali, Kemp, Kobe.

S.S. Jalarajan:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer, Jalarajan, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Newport, with ballast.

S.S. Gharinda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gharinda, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Carignano:—The Lloyd Coy's steamer Carignano arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Nalgora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Nalgora, arrived in hourbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Poona:—The B. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Poona, will sail on Monday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Shevedagaon:—The I. B. P. Coy.'s steamer Shevedagaon, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Taiwan:—The L. Edwards, Ltd., steamer Taiwan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Somali:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Somali, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalaputra:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalaputra sailed on Saturday for Rangoon with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 27

2 Somali 3550, Japan 26/5 M M and Co.
6 Nirpura, 3647 Rangoon, 28/5, M. M. & Co.
7 Warfield, 3805, London 3-6, M M. & Co.
12 Tokiwa Maru, 4281, Kobe, 30/5 Y Kaisha.
14 Tairea, 3756, Duban, 31-5, M. M. & Co.
16 Taiwan, 3359 Colombo, 26/5 L Edwards, Ltd.
17 Jalamohan 3146 Rangoon, 26/5 Scindia S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora 1870, P Gulf, 31/5, M M and Co.
5 Fager, 661, Bangkok, 30/5, F F Campbell and Co.
7 Gurna, 3228, Calcutta, N. F. M. M. and Co.
9 Jalajyoti 2898 Karachi 23-5, Scindia S N Co.
10|11 Jalaputra, 3113, Rangoon, 28-5, Scindia S. N. Co.
12|13 Alipore, 3241, Japan, 3/6 M. M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

F Oostcappelli, 348, M'Ccast, 27-5, Merchant S N Co.
K Ellora, 2567,, NF, M M & Co.
M Varsova 1957 NF, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Rawalpindi 1/6 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Comorin 3/6 P & O S N Co.
Rampura 15/6 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Mundra 10/6 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elysia 29-5 Graham T Co.
City of Winnipage 30/5, K N Co.
Clan Macines 5/6, J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Werdenfels 28/5, L Edwards, Ltd.
Drachenfels 7/6, L Edwards, Ltd.
Sturmfels 17/6, L Edwards, Ltd.

FROM GENOA

Sumatra 1/6 M Italiana
Victoria 9/6, M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Lincoln 31/5, F F Campbell and Co.
Weirbank 27/5 F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield 1/6 F F Campbell & Co.
Yomachichi 8/6 L Edwards Ltd.
President Polk 29/6 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE

Ginyo Maru 30/5 N Y Kaisha
Altai Maru 8/6, O S Kaisha.
Alaska Maru 23/6, O S Kaisha
Genoa Maru 17/6 N Y Kaisha
Tottori Maru 30/6 N Y Kaisha
Shunko Maru 9/6 O S Kaisha
Kidderpore 28/6 P & O S N Co
Soudan 11/6 P & O S N Co.
Naldera 16/6 P & O S N Co.

FROM BRISBANE

Moldevia 10/6 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karanja, 5/6, M M & Co.
Takliwa 17/6 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Narkunda 27/5 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 3/6 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Warfield 3/6 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia, N F. G T Co.

FOR NEW YORK

C/o Lincoln, N F. F F Campbell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cariguino, N F, L T Co.

FOR BASRAH

Bamora, 31/5 M M & Co.
Varela 1/6 M M & Co.

FOR KOBE

Tokiwa Maru 28/5 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore 1/6 P & O S N Co.
Atlas Maru NF O S Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON

Nawab NF T M Co.
Jalarajan N F, S S N Co.
Nalgora, N F, M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwar, NF, M M & Co.
Gurna N. F. M. M. and Co.

FOR B.

Fager, N F F F Campbell & Co

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 31/5 M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S. Jalaputra, 26-5-'33.
S.S. City of Worcester (boats) Am. Cotton, 26-5-'33.
S.S. Jalajyoti, 26-5-'33.
S.S. Nawati. (boats), 26-5-'33
S.S. Bamora, 27-5-'33.
S S. Saraswati, 27-5-'33.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 27.

S.S. Warfield for London:—1000 bags coreass meal and 2000 bags groundnuts A. Dawn and Co.; 60 bags turmeric A. P. Gupta.

For Hull:—2118 bags castor seed Ralli Bros.

S.S. Elysia for Manchester:—26 drms. castor oil W. Latham and Co.

For Glasgow:—52 drms. castor-oil W. Latham and Co.

For Liverpool:—2800 bags groundnut oil cakes L. Dreyfus and Co.; 16 bales wool raw M. R. Shaffi and Co.

For Toronto:—4 bales woolen carpets Cox and Kings, Ltd.

S.S. City of Lincoln for New York:—96 bags gum karaya and 210 bags plantago seed D. Mavji and Co; 52 cases cotton Bedsteads B. Lawrie and Co.; 134 bags royeleana seed and 338 bags plantago seed A. Virji and Co.

S.S. Carignano for Mestre:—50 bales cotton raw Italndia Cotton Co.

For Salonica:—25 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.

For Piracus:—1211 bags linseed K. Devchand and Co.

For Beyrouth:—20 bales cotton yarn A. El. Ejil.

For Trieste:—116 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; and 165 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.

For Fiume:—110 bales cotton raw E. Spinner and Co.

For Venice:—75 bales cotton raw O. Sulleiman and Co.

S.S Fager for Sydney:—62 bgs. myrabollam P. Mathradas and Co.

For Brisbane:—124 bags myrabollam P. Mathradas and Co.

For Melbourne:—740 bags myrabollams P. Mathradas and Co.

S.S. Somali for Hongkong:—24 cases shark fins Grindlay and Co.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru for Kobe:—232 bales cotton raw M. Amersey and Co.; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton raw M. Sulaman & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw M. Malain; and 17 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S Alipore for Kobe: 500 bales cotton raw H. Nensey and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—250 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Moji:—300 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 448 bals. cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 27

S.S. Gambada, agents M. M. and Co., from Moulmein:—10627 bags rice; 973 bags paddy; 30000 bdle. teak squares and scatlings; 105 bags beans; and 31 bags betelnuts.

From Rangoon:—6668 pcs. teak scantlings; and 2070 bags rice.

From Cochin:—25 bags ginger, 82 bdle. coir rope and 1026 bdle. coir yarn.

From Ponani:—72 bdle. coir yarn and 236 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—1280 bales cotton; 1010 bags sandalwood; 119 jottas coir yarn; 139 jottas coir rope and 178 Hic tea.

From Cannanore:—105 bags copra.

S.S. Ranchi, agents M. M. and Co., from Kobe:—20 cases silk goods and 10 bales silk yarn.

From Shanghai:—54 cases silk yarn.

From Hongkong:—17 bales raw silk; 16 bales silk goods and 11 cases sugar.

From Canton:—60 bales raw silk.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Bombay, May 19.

Following statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 10th May 1933.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,17,50,000
Public Deposits	5,88,44,000
Other Deposits	74,25,59,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundies	1,42,91,000
Total Rupees	92,36,94,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	37,76,80,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,22,82,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	4,00,00,000
Loans	3,92,98,000
Cash Credits	19,13,67,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,12,21,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	21,99,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,62,86,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	68,84,000
Balances with other Banks	10,54,000
Total	72,82,71,000
Cash	19,54,23,000
Total Rupees	92,36,94,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 920,600
Advances and Investments in London	£ 1,016,400
Cash ad balances at other Banks in London	£ 32,000
Percentage	23.95
Bank Rate	3-1/2 p.c.

MEMORANDUM.

LIABILITIES.

	Decrease.
Public Deposits	Rs. 56,72,000
	Increase.
Other Deposits	„ 3,83,99,000

ASSETS.

	Decrease.
Bank's Investments	„ 5,69,000
	Decrease.
Loans	„ 59,33,000
	Decrease.
Cash Credits	„ 33,51,000
	Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	„ 15,73,000
	Increase.
Cash	„ 45,32,000
	Increase.
Ways and Means Advances to the Govt. of India	„ 4,00,00,000
Percentage	23.95

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 27.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. spot 3-5/32 sellers.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 27.

Following is the summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-5-1933:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours: +.051 inches.

Temperature at 8 a.m.:—

Dry bulb 85.1 degrees.
Wet bulb: 79.0 degrees.

Temperature during 24 hours:—

Maximum 91.2 deg. (.02 above normal).
Minimum 82.1 (1.7 above normal).

At 8 a.m.:—

Relative Humidity 7.6 per cent.
Direction of Wind: W.
Velocity of Wind: 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours: 85 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours: 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.

Rainfall in 24 hours: 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month: 2.75 inches; year 7.75 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Variable sky.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING: DATED 27-5-33.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.7 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea-level would actually read 29.90 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.68 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 27.

July 1933	9.09
October 1933	9.34
December 1933	9.50
January 1933	9.59
March 1933	9.74
Middling Spot	9.15

NEW ORLEANS.

New York, May 27.

July	9.00
October	9.23
Middling Spot	9.00

NEW YORK.

New York, May 27.

New York, 10-55 a.m.—July and October, Closed.

New York Noon Call,—July and October Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 27.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	10.000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1.000
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 27

	Opening	Closing.
May, 1933	....	6.03
June, 1933	....	6.00
July, 1933	6.02	6.99
August, 1933	....	6.99
September, 1933	....	6.99
October, 1933	6.02	6.00
November, 1933	....	6.01
December, 1933	....	6.03
January 1934	.....	9.59
February, 1934	....	6.05
March 1934	.....	9.74
April, 1934	....	6.08
May, 1934	....	6.10
Middling Spot 1934		9.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 27.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May, 1933	8.03
July, 1933	3.09
October, 1933	8.20
November, 1933	8.27
January, 1934	8.33
March, 1934	8.41
May, 1934	3.49
F.G.F. Spot	8.35

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 27.

BROACH:—	
Fully good (good staple)	5.30
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.40
Superfine (good staple)	5.54
OOMRA:—	
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.55
Fine (good staple)	5.40
Choice (good staple)	5.55
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.56
Fine	4.66
Superfine	4.76
SCINDE:—	
Good	4.66
Fine	4.76
Superfine	4.86

SEEDS.

London, May 27.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton.	No offers
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton.	£11:2:6 May/June sellers.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent ton	£11:2:6 June sellers.

LINSEED.

London, May 27.

Linseed Calcutta (London ton	£11:6:3 May/June sellers.
Linseed Laplata c.i.f. Hull ton.	£9:15:0 May/June sellers.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton	£11:10:0 May/June sellers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, May 27.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt.	19/4-1/2 June sellers.
Linseed oil naked London per cwt.	19/10-1/2 Sep./Dec. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch, Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta—	
May-June per cwt. 7/6-3/4 sellers.	
C & F Bombay—	
May-June per cwt. 7/6-3/4 sellers.	
C & F Karachi,—	
May-June per cwt. 7/6-3/4 sellers.	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 27.

Chartered Bank o I. A. & C.	£13½
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	124½
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10
National Bank of India	40½
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	109-1/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	98-7/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	60 nominal
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	69
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	81
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	104-1/4
Consols 2½ p.c.	72-3/4
War Loan 3½ p.c.	98-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	108-1/8

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot	7-1/8

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, May 27.

KHADI	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Textile	0 8 9
Currimbhoy	0 7 0
Century	0 6 9
Toyo Podar	0 7 6
LONGCLOTH (full weight 3-40 in.)	
Century 91½-92½	0 10 3
Century 6404-8705	0 10 6
Fazal (Mahal)	0 10 3
Pehlad	0 9 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 10 0
Daud Saheb	0 9 10½
LONG CLOTH (Light Weight) No. 5202|5303	
Moon	0 10 3
Hindustan	0 10 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality	
Apollo	0 10 [illegible]½
Century	0 10 3
David	0 10 0
Jam	0 10 0
Maher	0 10 0
Spring	0 10 6
Swan Finlay	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH Satin	
Calendar 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 9 10½
Spring (Merchant)	0 9 9
Century (Bugle)	0 9 7½
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 9 3
Apollo (Pyala)	0 9 6
Sakuntla	0 9 9
Pelhad Siwala	0 9 3
David	0 9 6
Pehlwan	0 9 0
Jacob Rajkumar	0 9 7½
Tijuri	0 9 3
Maher	0 9 9
Sundri	0 9 3
Jubili	0 8 9
DHOOTIES 7 8/9 Yards	
Spring (Balance)	0 10 9
Textile (Bicycle)	0 10 9
Crown	0 10 6
Hindustan	0 10 3
Barsi	0 9 5
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	0 10 3
Textile (Bicycle)	0 10 3
Moon Mill	0 10 3
Crown	0 10 4½
Hindustan	0 9 10½
SALITA	
1215 Manchester	0 8 3
1215 Jacob	0 8 3
1215 Fazal	0 8 3
GIN COLOURED	Per Piece.
B 1515 Ratilal	8 10 0
1415 „	7 8 0
779 (Balance)	9 4 0
4141 (Balance)	9 4 0
LEPAL Big Size	Per lb.
Rachael	0 9 7 1/2
Moon	0 9 6
David	0 9 6
Apollo	0 9 9
Jacob	0 9 9
MARKIN INDIAN (Japan Quality).	
3838-98098	0 10 0
8787	5 15 0
4138	0 9 9
8987	6 7 0
4488	0 9 9
2142 Balance	0 10 9
DHOOTI MAHIN 44x10	
119 Hirji	0 14 0
2142 Western	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH Vegetable.	
Apollo	0 9 3
Jacob	0 9 3
Edward	0 9 1½
Moon	0 9 0
Union	0 8 9
Mathuradas	0 8 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.	
Balance	0 12 0
Pehlad	0 11 9
1244	2 0 0
1344	2 6 0
Fazal 3712	0 11 1½
Bunder 8712	0 11 3

LONDON METALS:—Closed.

London, May 27.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 27.

Wheat. Rozario Santa RF. Parcels—	
Sellers 22/6 June.	
Wheat, Barletta Russo. Parcels A	
Sellers 22/6 May.	
Wheat, South Australian Parcels—	
Sellers 25/6 June.	

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 27.

Silver—Market closed steady.

Quiet.

Spot	18-7/8
Forward	18-15/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 27.

Bank Bills 3 Months Market Rate	0-1/2 p.c. to 0-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 Months Market Rate	0-3/4 p.c. to 0-7/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 Months Market Rate	2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months Market Rate	2½ p.c. to 3 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T.T. LONDON ON:—	
Berlin	14.40-1/2
Amsterdam	8.36-3/4
Brussels	24.22
Madrid	39.46
Milan	64.93
Berne	17.45-1/2
Paris	85.65
Prague	113.25
New York Closing Cross Rate	3.96-3/4

London, May 27.

Interest Day to Day Loan	0-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7-Days' Market Loan	0-3/8 p.c.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER

London, May 10.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £185,988,164 on the 3rd instant, an increase of £49,638 as compared with the previous Wednesday.

No important purchases of bar gold have been announced by the Bank, only £337 having been acquired during the week.

Supplies of gold available in the open market during the week amounted to about £1,500,000. There was a keen demand from private Continental sources, prices again ruling at a substantial premium over the franc parity.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce	Equivalent value of Sterling
May 4th	124s.|6d.	13s.|7.77d.
May 5th	124s.|8d.	13s.|7.55d.
May 6th	124s.|1d.	13s.|8.32d.
May 8th	123s.|9d.	13s.|8.76d.
May 9th	123s.|4d	13s.|9.32d.
May 10th	123s.|4d.	13s.|9.32d.
Average	123s.|11.33d.	13s.|8.51d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 1st instant to mid-day on the 8th instant:—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Netherlands	£1,024,692	Netherlands	£446,955
Belgium	23,000	Belgium	2,000
France	326,965	France	124,347
Switzerland	83,949	Austria	24,950
Iraq	20,374	Czechoslovakia	47,100
U.S.A.	653,033	Other countries	237
British South Africa	2,090,109		
British West Africa	58,166		
British India	706,136		
British Malaya	29,124		
Australia	67,498		
Canada	230,960		
Other countries	26,111		
Total	£5,839,568	Total	£645,589

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £1,112,000. The s.s. "Rajputana" carries £922,000 of which £493,000 is consigned to London, £400,000 to New York and £29,000 to Amsterdam. The s.s. "President Monroe" has £80,000 consigned to New York and £30,000 in sovereigns for Marseilles, and the s.s. "City of Cairo" has £80,000 destined for London.

CURRENCY.

A Reuter message from Moscow dated yesterday states that: "The possibility of the introduction of a Platinum Currency in the Soviet Union is being freely discussed here, and it is thought that the question is being seriously considered by the authorities.

The currency, it is suggested, would be merely for internal use and for the convenience of tourists and foreign residents, who hitherto, have been forced to use American Dollars or Sterling for purchase at the Government Stores of commodities which cannot be purchased for roubles.

The U.S.S.R. possesses the largest Platinum reserves in the world, amounting to some 7,000,000 ounces, whose output is controlled by the Ural Platinum Trust and exported through the commissariat for finance at prices based on the London Market. Before the War, Russia had almost a world monopoly in the supply of Platinum, the only other important reserves being in British Columbia, and, to-day, the U.S.S.R. still leads the world in production.

It is in view of the uncertainty of the Platinum Market that the Soviet Finance Commissariat is believed to be seriously considering the introduction of a Platinum currency in order to meet the increase of output of the metal and, at the same time, for the convenience of foreigners.

The currency, it is thought, would be purchasable only for foreign "Valuta", in order not to restrict the supply of dollars and sterling so essential for the meeting of Soviet commitments abroad.

SILVER.

Although movements in prices were less violent than during the preceding week, the market continued very erratic, with wide fluctuations in quotations. The Continent has sold, but the other factors have shown no decided tendency, speculators having bought and sold, whilst the Indian Bazars have also worked both ways. American operations have again been affected by movements in the dollar exchange, nevertheless owing to weaker prices in New York the pressure from this quarter has eased.

Rather as a result of hesitation on the part of buyers, the tendency has been towards a lower level, but the market is very sensitive and seems likely to respond readily to moderate pressure either way.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from midday on the 1st instant, to midday on the 8th instant.

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Germany	£24,039	U.S.A.	£327,690
Netherlands	28,254	Yugoslavia	24,900
France	4,905	French Possessions in India	7,100
Japan	13,452	France	4,032
U.S.A.	42,200	Germany	2,565
Gibraltar	3,800	Other countries	2,260
Australia	19,590		
Canada	2,472		
Other countries	3,432		
Total	£147,144	Total	£368,547

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

(Bar silver per oz. Standard)

	Cash delivery	2 months' delivery
May 4th	19.3|8d.	19.7|16d.
May 5th	19.1|8d.	19.3|16d.
May 6th	19.1|2d.	19.9|16d.
May 8th	19.7|8d.	19.7|8d.
May 9th	19.5|16d.	19.3|8d.
May 10th	18.15|16d	19d.
Average	19.354d.	19.406d.

IN NEW YORK.

(per ounce .999 fine.)

May 3rd	35.1|4 cents.
May 4th	35. cents.
May 5th	35.5|16 cents.
May 6th	35.5|8 cents.
May 8th	35.3|4 cents.
May 9th	34.5|8 cents.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 4th instant to the 10th instant was dollars 4.06 and the lowest dollars 3.89.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 6th instant consisted of about 150,000,000 ounces in sycee, 245,000,000 dollars and 8,460 silver bars as compared with about 149,100,000 ounces in sycee, 245,000,000 dollars and 8,460 silver bars on the 29th ultimo.

GILT-EDGED TOUCH NEW LOW LEVEL

All Eyes On World Economic Conference International Inflation Reacts On Bombay Market

Bombay, May 28.

Messrs. Mehta Vakil & Co. have issued the following Stock, Share and Financial Report:—

In India, the week has been comparatively uneventful. Any political complications which might have arisen as a result of Mahatma Gandhi's fast appear to be a thing of the past and the whole nation will heave a very greateful sigh of relief when it ends so successfully. All the same, conjecture is rampant as to what future developments may eventuate after the fast is completed. So the horizon is not entirely clear in this respect and caution should be exercised.

Externally, the main feature of the last few weeks has been the inflationary policy of various Governments which has brought about activity in commodity markets and subsequent appreciation in several cases. This factor has been felt already in India and signs of movements are visible by more demand for funds for discounting bills in addition to money moving from securities into those channels. The disinclination on the part of banks to lock money up over the immediate future is reflected in the meagre response comparatively for Treasury Bills.

Politically, quibbles at the Disarmament conference have caused a certain amount of uneasiness with resultant effect upon certain markets. All eyes will now be directed towards the Economic conference which opens on the 12th June and it is sincerely to be hoped that the deliberations will not be attended by the same amount of bickering which has been the experience of other conferences up till now.

Locally, money is very easy, call being done in the vicinity of one per cent. Even the settlement on the 29th May is unlikely to interfere with rates as budli business is being done at level rates owing to a heavy short interest.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Up till Thursday evening conditions—owing to influential support—were very steady. Subsequently, however, weakness in sterling Government of India Loans brought about nervousness with the result that a new low level of Rs. 79/6 has been touched for 3-1/2 per cent. Paper. At this stage Calcutta operators rendered some support and since then better sterling advices have helped to stimulate rates. The closing tone is firmer at Rs. 80/10 after seeing Rs. 80/13. There is a good deal of short interest in this scrip and in budli rate is par and under. It is generally believed that Banks will take delivery this settlement and the floating stock is low. The 1960/70 Loan was done as low as Rs. 92/6 and the new 1947/50 came to business at Rs. 91/8. The 1945/55 Bonds ahve eased off on very little business to Rs. 109/8. This scrip also experiences some bear interest and short sellers had to pay from half anna to one anna to carry over. Short dated issues remain popular despite nervousness elsewhere and it was difficult in several cases to secure scrip at the quoted rates. Municipal and Corporation securities are neglected which is understandable under the present conditions. On the whole sterling loans are lower on balance, due to speculative unloading.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

CLOSING RATES & YIELDS.

Securities in India. (Taxable)	This week.	Last week.
3½ p.c. G. P. N.	80-10	81-12
3½ p.c. 1947/50	91-12	92-12
4 p.c. 1934/37	100-10	100-10
4 p.c. 1943	100-4	100-4
4 p.c. 1960/70	93-8	94-14
4½ p.c. 1934	101-10	101-10
4½ p.c. 1955/60	101-12	102-8
5 p.c. 1939/44	104-6	104-6
5 p.c. 1940/43	104-14	104-14
5 p.c. 1935	103-6	103-6
5½ p.c. 1938/40	106-4	106-4
6½ p.c. 1935 T. B. Taxfree Loans.	106-4	106-0
5 p.c. 1945/55	109-8	110-4
6½ p.c. B D L 1935	106-8	106-6
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	109-8	109-8
5½ p.c. 1938 Mysore	109-0	109-0

Running Yield.	Relemption Early.	Yields Late.
3.601		
3.170	3.645	3.538
3.302	2.768	3.164
3.315	3.294	
3.754	3.690	3.631
3.679	2.436	
3.675	3.628	3.641
3.982	3.386	3.687
3.962	3.415	3.603
4.020	2.642	
4.308	3.307	3.615
5.083	2.565	
4.566	4.010	4.330
6.103	3.752	
4.566	4.326	
5.046	3.660	

SECURITIES IN LONDON.

	This week.	Last week.
3 p.c. Sterling	67-1/2	69-1/4
3½ p.c. Sterling	79-1/2	81-0

4½ p.c. „	50/55	103-3/4	104-0
6 p.c. „	33/35	100-7½	100-7½

CORPORATION LOANS (Taxables).

4 p.c. B P T 1974	89-0	3.840
4 p.c. M Deb. 1974	88-0	3.892
5 p.c. M Deb. 1959	102-0	4.035
6 p.c. M Deb. 1954	112-8	4.128
6 p.c. K P T 1956	112-8	4.175
6½ p.c. B I T 1937	106-12	3.764

	To-day's Price.
4 p.c. 1931/36 (Taxable)	100-9
6 p.c. 1933/36 (Taxable)	100-0
5 p.c. 1933 (Taxfree)	100-9

SHARE MARKET.

The week under review witnessed an improved demand for Textile Shares. The Mill hands' wage cut, an improvement in raw Cotton values, and a slow but steady off-take for Indian cloth have materially altered the prospects of this industry. There is no news of any additional duty being levied in the near future on imports of cloth; but there seems to be some possibility of the value of the Yen being fixed up at a rate which may, at any rate, minimise the effects of Japanese dumping. The big Electric shares were a shade lower. Cements were easy and steel shares disclosed strength.

BANK SECTION.

Bank of Indias were in demand at 102. Barodas came to business at 84. Centrals were unchanged at 22/4 whilst Union Banks found sellers at 4/2 XD. In sympathy with a decline in security values Imperial Fully paids depreciated mainly due to selling pressure from Calcutta. Contributories eased to 288/2 at the close.

RAILWAY SECTION.

Central Provinces improved to 84. A deal in Amritsar Patti was reported at Rs. 111. Taptvs changed hands at 680.

THE HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Andhras were easy at 1,375 due to the absence of the usual speculative support and look likely to sag further. Tata Powers remained neglected the nominal quotation being 943/12 at the close. Hydros moved in the region of 145. Bombay Trams ruled steady around 130. Broach Electrics were on offer at 11/8 and Suburbans weakened to 127/8.

CEMENTS.

The demand has slackened. A small rise has to be recorded here: but business was insignificant and enthusiasm is waning. Bundis eased to 23 on heavy unloading. Indians improved to 250. Katnis were quiet at 258/12. Shahabads were priced at 266/4. Punjabs ruled steady around 13/10. Shivrajpores came to business at 16/4.

THE PREFERENCE & DEB. SECTION.

Andhra Valley preference were in demand at 1,202/8. Bombay Tram prefs. were on offer at 74/4. Katni 2nd prefs. were done at 127/8. Hydro prefs. eased to 118/12. Tata Steel 2nd Prefs. touched 83 to close at 81/12 whilst 1st prefs. find buyers at 151/14. No business of note transpired in any of the debentures. Telephone debentures were on offer at 56/4.

TEXTILES.

A feeling of optimism prevails here and most counters have registered rises. Not only have bears been covering their short sales but purchases on investment account are being recommended. Such scrips as Colaba, Crescent, Pabaney, New Great and Pearl present scope for a decent capital appreciation. Bombay Dyeings closed at 781/4 a rise of 31/4 during the week. Centuries touched 256/4 to close at 251/4. Pabanis improved to 96/4 from the last close of Rs. 81/4. Fazuls appreciated to 362/8 to close at 358/12. New Greats advanced to 137/8 and finished at 135. Pearls were done as high as 182/8 and closed at 180 recording a rise of Rs. 25, during the week. Simplex were in demand at 90 and Swadeshis finished at 233/12 at the close. The peculiar feature of this section is that most cash shares have declined. Sholapurs find sellers at 3,300. Lakshmis eased to 850 and Vishnus were done at 1,625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcocks improved to 178/12. Bombay Burmas rose to 467/8 to close at 461/4. New issues were on offer at 150. Bombay Steam ruled steady at 280. Scindias were slightly lower at 12. Telephones were scarce at 76. Belapurs jumped to 186/4. Indian Radio ordys. were quoted at 397/8 New Indias were steady around 23/4. Orientals declined to 2,650. The activity in steel has been broadening and the ordys. advanced to 50/12 to close at 50/8. Tata Deferreds were very steady around 213/12. Tata Oils find buyers at 17/8.

31st inst is the last day for adjustment of business for June settlement.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, May 26.

	Season to date	this week	Season 1931-32	week 1932
Total in sight (excluding linters)	12,495	120	14263	bales 90
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	4,899	118	4,751	53
Exports from U. S. Ports	7,070	81	7,931	114
Of which to Japan	1,428	5	2,139	25
Of which to China	250	—	982	13
Of which to G. B.	1,208	12	1,207	34
Of which to Germany	1,628	32	1,473	15
Stock at New York	—	198	—	204
Stock at U. S Ports	—	4,025	—	3,854
Stock at U. S Interior Towns	—	1,567	—	1,554
World's visible supply	—	9,863	—	9,690
Of which American Cotton	—	7,880	—	7,669
Forwarded to world's mills, (excluding linters)	11,410	293	11,787	199
Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,226	80	9,655	79

N. B. All figures are in thousands.—Reuter.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, May 28.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 mds. Bengal.
Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 25.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 22—24.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 19—20.
Gram Rs. 15—16.
Tilseed Rs. 30—39.
Linseed Rs. 20—21.
Cotton seed Rs. 10.
Jawar Rs. 14—16.
Barly Rs. 17—18.
Moong Rs. 18.
Lanteles Rs. 18.
Kappas Malwi Rs. 32.
Kappas Nimadi Rs. 29—31.
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 66—73.
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 57—59-12.
Wheat Flour Maida per Bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10-8.
Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11.
Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 11.
Wheat Flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2/12.

SHARES:—

P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills Ltd. Rs. 43.
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 362.
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 220.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (ordy.) 160
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (pref.) 112
Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 93.
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills, Ltd. 12.
Rajakumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 21.
Navayouga Mills Ltd. Rs. 7.
Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 18.
Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 123.
Bhagarath Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. Rs. 12.
Hukumchand Juit Ltd. Rs. 20.

BULLION:—

Gold bar Rs. 31.
Silver Rs. 55.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT

Strength in the price of raw material has had the effect of increasing the speculative demand for yarn and cloth, and some very substantial lines have been booked. On some days during the period under review, the advance was too rapid for buyers to follow, and at the first sign of a reaction they were ready to retire only to renew their bids again when the market showed new strength. In other words, there is no real confidence in the present level of prices, and a period of stability is required to convince buyers that they can operate with reasonable safety. The conclusion of the new trade treaties, and especially those with Denmark and the Argentine, has been the subject of widespread discussion. There is a feeling among spinners and manufacturers that their interests have not been properly safeguarded, particularly in the agreement with Denmark, and that their respective organisations ought to have been consulted directly. Considerable adverse criticism has been heard during the week. With reference to the Argentine agreement, leading shippers who know that market well are very cautions in their comments, but point out that anything which tends to enable British exporters to get their money more quickly than has been possible for some time, should lead to an expansion of trade.

CLOTH.

India has bid for some large lines of dhooties though most of the offers have been from 5 to 15 per cent. too low. The enquiry from that marked remains as persistent as ever, and any substantial advance in the price of raw material should certainly lead to a good trade being done. Although the boycott has now been lifted officially, it is not thought that this will make much difference to trading, as the boycott has been dead to all intents and purposes for some time.

N. Y. REDS DEMONSTRATE FOR NEGROES

3,000 Parade In Front Of White House Protesting Against Scottsboro Trial

Three thousand Communists from several cities paraded in front of the White House on May 8, demonstrating against the continued imprisonment of the Scottsboro Negroes.

They came from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, and bearing placards and singing they carried their demonstration off in an orderly manner and succeeded in getting a deputation into the White House.

The star of the parade was Ruby Bates, one of the alleged victims of the attack for which the Scottsboro Negroes have been sentenced, who in the late trial at Decatur, Ala., revoked her previous testimony against them.

She headed a delegation of 20 members to take a petition to President Roosevelt protesting against race discrimination. The delegation was received by the President's Secretary, Louis McHenry Howe, who told them the President couldn't see them because he was in conference with the German diplomats.

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Keyless Lever Watch
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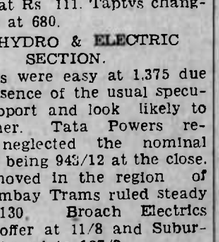
Note 10th June in your Diary
AFZAL
OR
HOOR-E-HARAM
STARRING
NISHAR & KABULI
AT
WEST END
CINEMA

Even if your face looks clean

DIRT may be HIDDEN deep in your pores!



NEVER be deceived by the surface cleanliness of your skin. Beneath this outward purity grains of dirt and grime may be embedded in the pores of your skin, clogging them up and eventually causing all sorts of blemishes and skin eruptions. The gentle, cleansing lather of "Kopran" Glycerine Soap penetrates into the most obscure pores, removing the dirt and keeping the pores in a state of healthy cleanliness. Your doctor will tell you that Glycerine itself is one of the finest tonics for the skin. That is why you should ensure skin cleanliness and skin loveliness by using.

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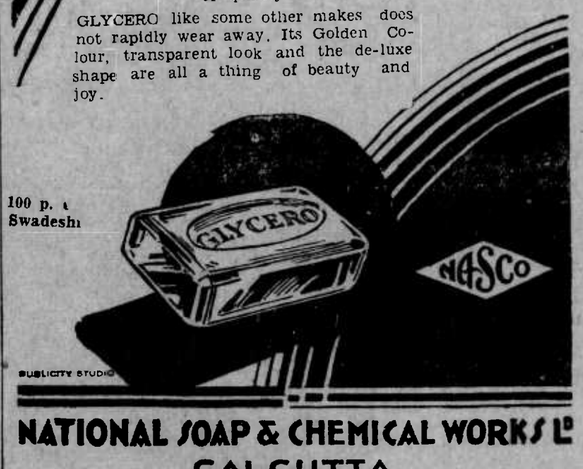
GLYCERO like some other makes does not rapidly wear away. Its Golden Colour, transparent look and the de-luxe shape are all a thing of beauty and joy.



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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Jeth Shud 5. 1989.
Muslim—Saffar 4. 1352.
Parsi—Adar 25. 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 1 m.
Sunset—7h. 11m.
Hightide—2-14. 15-16.
Lowtide—8-02. 21-38.
PHASES OF THE MOON—First Quarter 1st June. 5h. 23m. p.m. Full Moon 8th June, 10h. 35m a.m. Last Quarter 15th June.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.
Results of the Matriculation Examination, University Buildings, 2 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE:—"The King's Cup". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR:—"My Wife's Family." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Rasputin and the Empress'. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON:— "Smilin' Through". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"Horse Feathers". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:—"Puran Bhakta". Daily at 6 and 10 p.m.
ROXY:—"Jack's the Boy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA:—"Hatamtai." Daily at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA:—"Sinhgad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE CINEMA:—"Zahre-Ishk". Daily at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL CINEMA:—"Saubhagya Sunderi". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 p.m.—Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.—Miss Lakdawalla Instrumental Music G. P. Soman—Dilruba solo.
7-30 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and and other Market Prices.
8-15 p.m.—Empire Relay.
9-15 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

9-20 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. "Here and There" by The Globetrotter. Chamber Concert Miss Enid Blake, L. R. A. M., Piano. Mr. Mehli N. Mehta, 1st Violin. Mr. S. Vaz, 2nd Violin. Sig. O. Savini Viola. Mr. A. J. Saldanha 'Cello. 1. Trio for Violin, Piano and Cello Chaminade: 2. String Quartet. Max Bruch: 3. Quintet—Symphonic Poem. "Orpheus" Lisze-Saint-Saens: 4. Duet for two violins De Beriot. Mr. Mehli N. Mehta and Mr. S. Vaz: 5. String Quartet by Sinigaglia: 6. Piano Quintet by Jadassohn.
11-00 p.m.—God Save The King-Emperor.

Empire Broadcasting

1-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
1-45 p.m.—Concert by the Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell.
2-0 p.m.—A Sonata Recital by Gladys Noon (violin) and Bertram Harrison (pianoforte).
2-25 p.m.—Interlude of Gramophone records.
2-40 p.m.—The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
3-30 p.m.—Concert by the Scottish Studio Orchestra, directed by Guy Daines from an Edinburgh studio
4-15 p.m.—Contrasts (1933 edition), an original hour of music, song, speech and oddments: devised, written and produced by Derek McCulloch: compered by John Watt: Harry S. Pepper and Doris Arnold at two pianos and the Gershom Parkington Quintet. 5-15—5-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.

Note 10th June in your Diary
AFZAL
OR
HOOR-E-HARAM
STARRING
NISHAR & KABULI
AT
WEST END
CINEMA

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

Nicholson Kaskohru Sorabji of Bruel & Co.—Died at his residence, Augustus Villa, Hughes Road on 28th May at 7 p.m. Funeral to-day afternoon at 3-30 p.m.

CO-OP. SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING:—The annual general meeting of the Co-operative Societies affiliated to the Bhiwandi Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 1 p.m. at Bhiwandi, when Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M. L. C., will preside.

SATYANARAIN PUJA:—Under the auspices of all the tenants of the Poman Niwas Building, Byculla, a Satyanarayan Puja will be performed on to-day (Monday) in the evening in the pandal opposite the "Niwas" Building in order to pray for the long life and good health of Mahatma Gandhi. Dr. S. B. Manjarekar will conduct the prayer and Mr. Keshavrao Kubal and Mr. C. V. Kalsekar will speak on the occasion.

SHWETAMBER STHANAKWASI JAIN POONA BOARDING:—Applications are invited up to 10th June, 1933, for admission into the Shri Shwetamber Sthanakwasi Jain Boarding, Poona. Shwetamber Sthanakwasi Jain Students desirous of being admitted into the same, shows obtain the printed application forms, rules, etc. either from Syt. Rewa Shanker Durlabhjibhai Parekh. Asstt. Engineer and Hony. Local Secretary, Shwetamber Sthanakwasi Jain Boarding, Tilak Road, Poona. or from Syt. Vrijlal Khimchand Shah 41, Meadow Street, Bombay.

MASS PRAYER MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN.

Under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena a mass public meeting will be held at the Azad Maidan to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to offer prayers of thanksgiving for Gandhiji on his safe passage through the fiery ordeal of a 21 Days' Prayerful Fast.

No Indian, of whatever caste or creed, be he or she a Hindu or a Muslim, a Christian, a Zoroastrian or a Jew should fail to attend this Prayer Meeting and thus demonstrate his or her love and reverence for Gandhiji.

N.B.—Loud Speakers will be installed.

RASPUTIN AND THE EMPRESS

Three Shows Daily At Capitol

The great picture "Rasputin and the Empress" which is now running for the second week has evoked such a heavy demand from the public that the management of the Capitol have decided to hold extra shows daily at 4 p.m. to cope with the crowds.

Apart from the fact that the picture stand together for the first time "the royal family of the theatre", John, Ethel and Lionel Barrymore. "Rasputin and the Empress" is holding the interest of Bombay's film fans on account of the fact that the machinations of Rasputin, the infamous monk of history, are well known to many readers who are curious to find out how far the film has succeeded in depicting the life of this debauchee. The film very cleverly shows the state of Russian society just before the earthquake of the Bolshevik Revolution and this alone is worth a visit to the Capitol.

RODOSTO TO BE SCRATCHED

LONDON, May 28.

After veterinary examination in the afternoon, it was decided that Rodosto was unfit enough to run in the Derby.

Owner Princess Faucigny Lucinge, interviewed by Reuter said that she had received a telegram from Epsom saying that vet had called in for Rodosto yesterday.

Trainer, Count, is leaving for Epsom and will telegraph to-night, but you may say that I have taken the decision in principle not to run Rodosto on Wednesday.—Reuter

PIGEON BEATS M. P.

Mr. T. A. Cook, M.P. for Norfolk North driving a four-seater touring motor-car raced against a pigeon from the Houses of Parliament to his constituency in mail week.

He was beaten by fifty-three minutes.

Mr Cook's time for the 132 1/2 miles of the distance was 3 hrs. 18 mins.—about forty miles per hour.

SCHISM IN MUSLIM LEAGUE

Mr. Abdul Aziz Explains Why He Postponed Emergency Meeting And Warns Muslims

NEW DELHI, May 28.

Mr. Abdul Aziz, President of the All-India Muslim League, in an interview said:—

"The emergency meeting held to-day under my presidentship was declared by me illegal in as much as Mr. Mohamad Saeed, the Acting Joint Secretary, had no authority to call an Emergency Meeting himself. Under the constitution of the League it is the Honorary Secretary who can call an emergency meeting, and Mr. Saeed had never been elected secretary. Secretary of the League can only be elected at an annual meeting of the League and if one such is elected then the casual vacancy arisen out of his resignation or death or some other cause can be filled by the Council.

NO SECRETARY ELECTED

In the present case the annual meeting of the League was held in December 1931 at Delhi and no Secretary was elected. It was on the score of this objection that I had declared in the last meeting that the League had no secretary and respecting this ruling Sir Mohammad Yaqub had stated that he ceased to be secretary. This objection was actually raised in the meeting of the League today by Malik Barkat Ali.

There was no answer to this objection except abuse and threats of violence by a local clique numbering ten or twelve. The local clique then held another meeting but obviously any proceedings of that meeting can have no value

"I continue to be President of the League, but I must state that unless the Muslim public of Delhi wakes up to the sense of responsibility in the matter and wrest this old institution from the hands of this clique, I shall have to seriously consider the question of my completely severing all connections with the body members of which believe only in violence and vulgar abuse."

Malik Barkat Ali expressed his approval of the above mentioned views.—A.P.

UNRULY SCENES IN MUSLIM LEAGUE MEETING

NEW DELHI, May 28.

A controversial meeting of the Council of the Muslim League was held here this evening. Mr. Abdul Aziz took the chair. He held that the circumstances under which the officiating assistant secretary Mr. Mirza Mohammad Saeed was made the officiating secretary were such as did not give him 'locus standi' to hold a meeting. Both Mr. Rashid Ahmad and Maulana Abdulla asked the President to declare the meeting unconstitutional and walk out before anything unpleasant happened.

Maulana Abdullah said that Mr. Abdul Aziz was inspired by motives of self-interest in his persistence to remain as the president despite almost universal opposition. At this stage the President was pushed out of the chair and Khan Sahib Haji Rashid installed in his place.

Mr. Barkatali asked the President whether the meeting was any longer constitutional upon which the latter declared that it would be unconstitutional and walked out accompanied by Mr. Barkatali.

STOP PRESS

LITVINOFF FOR GENEVA.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)
MOSCOW, May 28.

M. Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar left for Geneva to attend the Disarmament Conference from where he will proceed to London to attend the World Economic Conference on 12th June. M. Krestinsky has temporarily assumed the post of Foreign Commissar.

AUSTRIA TO RETALIATE.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)
VIENNA, May 28.

There is a storm of indignation all over the country at the German Government's action in imposing 1000 marks fee for visas for German tourists to Austria. The Ministerial Council is called on Tuesday when it is likely that counter measures will be taken. Meanwhile the Austrian Minister in Berlin Herr Tauschitz left for Vienna this morning to report to Government on the situation.

IMITATING JAPAN.

LA PAZ, May 28.

Bolivia has rejected League Council's proposal for ending conflict with Paraguay. Government have instructed Bolivian delegate at Geneva that Bolivia cannot agree to unconditional arbitration or immediate truce.—Reuter.

Pandit Malaviya's Appeal To Nation

Observe To-day As Day For Public Thanksgiving All Over Country & Hold Prayer Meetings At 6 In Evening

NEW DELHI, May 28.

In a lengthy appeal dictated on the telephone just before midnight from Benares, Pandit Malaviya appeals that 29th May be observed as a day for public thanksgiving all over the country and that public meetings be held at six in the evening in every city, town and village at which after expressing gratitude "for Gandhiji having been spared to us we should pray that God may further grant that as a result of Gandhiji's great fast the difference which unfortunately divided us should give place to feelings of permanent and mutual goodwill and friendliness among all sections of our people, humble and high that we may all unite in common endeavour to promote our dear motherland."—A.P.

PARNAKUTI ACTIVE

(Continued From Page 1.)

at the time of breaking of the fast.

MAHABODHI AND MANGO TREES

After the fast breaking ceremony Smti Kasturba Gandhi will plant a mango tree in front of the Parnakuti as the memento of Gandhiji's successfully coming out of ordeal without any complications it reminds one of Mrs. Naidu's remarks "mangoe tree of Mahatmaji like the bhodhi three of Buddha."

Drs. Ansari and Roy will leave for Delhi and Calcutta respectively on Tuesday if after examining Gandhiji they do not find their presence necessary.

PARNAKUTI PREPARES

(From Our Special Correspondent)
POONA, May 28.

The thought that in less than 16 hours Mahatmaji will see the happy ending of his self-imposed ordeal has considerably cheered by the inmates of the "Parnakuti". Everyone is looking forward to Monday noon when Gandhiji will end his fiery ordeal with a glass of orange juice prepared by the hand of his devoted wife Smti. Kasturbai. Arrangements are almost complete for to-morrow's happy ceremony to which only nearest and dearest who cannot possibly be avoided will be admitted although the gathering will be a limited one it will be representative of all communities and creeds. Prominent among the gathering will be a number of Harijan boys including the one who is to bring oranges for Gandhiji's breakfast. Smti. Kasturba Gandhi is observing one day's fast which she will terminate only after Mahatmaji breaks his fast.

DOCTORS' BULLETIN

POONA, May 28.

A medical board consisting of Drs. Ansari, Roy, Deshmukh, Gilder, Purshotam Patel, Erulkar, Phatak and Gharpure examined Gandhiji this afternoon for the sixth time since the commencement of the fast.

The examination was a brief one and at the end of it, the doctors made the following statement:

"We have examined Mahatma Gandhi to-day. In spite of extreme exhaustion, he is holding his ground. Nausea is not troubling him to-day.

His general condition warrants us to feel confident that he will successfully go through the ordeal. We are, however, glad that his fast is coming to an end to-morrow.—A. P.

KING SOLOMON LEAVES 200 WIDOWS

The late King Solomon Dinizulu, chief of the reigning tribe of Zulus, evidently was well aware that with such a name he had a reputation to maintain, for he died last month, at Ngotshe, Zululand, leaving some 200 widows.

And all this despite the fact that on marrying another wife a few years ago, he promised the Protestant clergyman who performed the ceremony that he would dismiss his other wives, who at that time numbered a mere 40, and keep ony the one whose union was blessed by Christian rites.

He failed, however, to evince the slightest enthusiasm for Christianity and continued collecting spouses with the flair of a connoisseur, becoming the most powerful and most married native chieftain in all southwestern Africa.

When a fireman in a London competition was holding the nozzle of a hose the water came through with such force that he was swung from side to side. So he let go—and the spectators got it.

FINDING JOBS FOR 3,000,000

Leading American Industrialists Draw Up Scheme Of Relief

A plan which its sponsors believe will put 3,000,000 men back to work has been submitted to President Roosevelt by 25 leading American industrialists who represent 56,000 manufacturers.

The gigantic scheme is closely allied to the President's plan for stimulating public works, construction projects by States, municipalities and private corporations through the granting of large credits. It calls for some relaxation of the stringent anti-trust laws, and other concessions to industry.

It is understood that trade associations with Federal advice and supervision, would act largely as directing agencies in the administration of the plan, while funds would come partly from a Government bond issue and partly from Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds.

Already there are definite indications that Roosevelt's efforts are having real results. A survey by relief agencies throughout the country has revealed a slackening in demands for assistance. The Salvation Army reports an increase in the number of jobs available for unemployed. Industrial reports indicate that many men are returning to their old jobs.

HIS RIGHT TO MAKE LOVE TO WOMEN!

Musician's Alleged Reply To Husband

"He tells me he is a genius, and feels that he has a right to make love to women," declared a husband whose wife, it was stated at Marylebone, had been annoyed by a young musician.

Before the magistrate was Michael Gold, 21, violinist, of Coldhurst terrace, Hampstead, N. W., who was charged with using insulting behaviour in Finchley-road, Hampstead.

The husband, whose name and address were not disclosed, stated that he was walking along Finchley-road, arm-in-arm with his wife, when she had an "awful shock," and said, "that man has pulled my arm. I don't know what he has done to it."

He looked round and saw Gold laughing. He went towards him and Gold "flew down" the road and hid himself under a bush in a front garden.

'I thought he was insane or drunk,' continued the husband, 'and went after him.'

"WOULD LIKE TO KISS HER."

"He said he thought my wife was my daughter and he owuld like to kiss her, and that perhaps I would give him permission to marry her. He tells me he is a genius and feels he has a right to make love to women."

Gold, who smiled continuously throughout the proceedings, explained that a fellow-musician at a West-end restaurant where he was employed had treated him to a drink, and that it had apparently got into his head.

He took hold of the lady's arm as he passed her, and he wanted to say "Pardon me; I am afwully sorry," but he was too dunk to say anything.

The magistrate observed that he did not wish to be rude but there was something peculiar about Gold, and he would remand him for a week for a doctor's report.

Miss Anna Manning, a court stenographer in Boston, Massachusetts, claims a new kind of record. In ten years she has taken down some 60,000,000 words in court cases, and never once has there been a complaint that she made a mistake.

TO-DAY'S MASS MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN

Under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena a mass prayer of the Citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Azad Maidan to thank the Almighty for the successful termination of Mahatmaji's fast.

The prayers will be conducted in turn by learned representatives of principal religions viz. Islam, Zorastrianism, Christanity and Hinduism.

Loud-speakers will be installed. Special arrangements for accommodation of ladies will be made.

HARIJAN SPORTS COMPETITION

Caste Hindu Youngsters Take Enthusiastic Part

The "D" Ward Committee of the Servants of the Untouchables' Society, held sports competition at 7 a.m. on Sunday at the Gowalia Tank Maidan. The Maidan was the scene of enthusiastic bustle from 7 to 10 a.m. About 100 boys and girls took part in the function. The special feature of the function was the presence of a large number of people of all subsects of Harijans as well as Caste Hindus, who freely mixed with each other. Among those present were: Mr. S.A. Sabnis, the President of the "D" Ward Committee, Mr. D.A. Shete, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mr. D.S. Babrekar, Mr. Chatrapati, Miss Kavaeribai Chowdhury, Mr. M.G. Solanki and others.

PROCESSION.

The function started with a procession of the children led by Mr. Joshi. There were about 20 items and even some caste Hindu children competed together with the Harijan boys. Useful prizes were distributed at the hands of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale to the winners.

Mrs. Gokhale afterwards addressed the audience impressing upon them the significance of Mahatmaji's fast, and also urging upon everybody present to pray for Gandhiji's health.

The various items in the sports were directed by Mr. Desai, Mr. Vaidya and Mr. Bavdekar of the Swastika League.

After prayers and distribution of refreshments to the children the function came to an end.

NEW HORSES FOR MR. BEGMAHOMED

One A Sprinter Bought For 3,000 From Australia

From Australia

Two racehorses from Australia arrived in Bombay to-day by the s. s. "Narkunda". They are Irbandi and Khafax, both purchased by Mr. N. Begmahomed.

Irbandi, for whom Mr. Begmahomed is said to have paid 3,000 guineas, was a sprinter of note in Australia, and his new owner expects that his acquisition will win some of the big sprint events in this country.

Mr. Hewitt, who came from Poona to take charge of the horses, said they arrived in a fit condition and will be taken to Poona by rail this afternoon.

The other horse is Khafax. He is expected to prove a stayer, possessing as he does a stayer's credentials in his native land.

HEIR TO 40,000,000 FRANCS DECLARED BANKRUPT

Heir to 40,000,000 francs but declared a bankrupt; such was the picturesque adventure that happened to Georges Fishman, Roumanian engineer, who sailed for the United States in mail week from Paris to enter into possession of his heritage.

Fishman was the owner of a Paris factory, which made money, when last November he received word that his mother's brother had died in the United States and left him 40,000,000 francs.

Once in possession of the necessary papers to establish his right to the heritage, Fishman departed for a trip to London and then to Rome. There he was robbed of his papers, and he was so busy in recovering them and in preparing to sail for New York that he rather neglected his business in Paris.

Back in Paris he found that his creditors had had him declared bankrupt. He quickly righted the error, paid his debts and liquidated his business and now he is off for New York to take over his uncle's factory in Brooklyn.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and party left for Madras on Sunday afternoon en route to Calcutta.

THE COMEDY RIOT OF THE SEASON.
ONE LONG YELL OF LAUGHTER
PATHE CINEMA
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

2nd WEEK & STILL THE CROWDS COME!
Extra Show Daily at 4 p.m. to Cope with the Rush!
THE CAPITOL
DAILY 3 SHOWS: At 4; 6-30 & 10 p.m.
JOHN ETHEL LIONEL
BARRYMORE
IN
RASPUTIN AND THE EMPRESS
13 Stirring Parts Of Regal Splendour
Also Showing RUGBY CUP FINAL Exclusive to Our Theatre
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT OF RUSSIAN MUSIC.
HURRY NOW—YOUR FINAL OPPORTUNITY—PLANS OPEN.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1933

LESSON OF THE FAST

At noon to-day Mahatma Gandhi will break his twenty-one days' fast. As our readers know we expressed our confidence that he would survive this ordeal from the outset, despite the fears expressed by many who are his most intimate associates. The daily reports of his health have strengthened confidence throughout and the latest messages are not such as to disturb our conviction that the Mahatma will break the fast on the prescribed day and at the prescribed hour.

There will naturally be great rejoicing throughout the country, for it is impossible to question the esteem, affection and even reverence in which the Mahatma is held by millions of Indians. In accordance with the appeals made by Pandit Malaviya and the President of the All-India Servants of Untouchables' Society, public meetings will be held in every city and town to express gratitude that Gandhiji has been spared, and to pray that, as a result of the fast, the differences which divide Indians should give place to feelings of permanent and mutual goodwill and friendliness among all sections of the people.

CONVENTIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

Resolutions on the above lines will be adopted by all the public meetings held to-day. Somewhat similar resolutions have been carried unanimously by numerous meetings during the period of the fast. But we cannot help saying that much of the propaganda done during the fast has been of a more or less conventional and purely demonstrative character. Otherwise scores, if not hundreds, of temples would have been thrown open to the Harijans during the period. Temple entry should not be regarded as a minor issue. It is a major one to the Harijans themselves and to Gandhiji. Nor should the people rest content with the belief that little can be done in this direction till the Temple-Entry Bill becomes Law. It is their duty to miss no opportunity to canvass public opinion in support of the Bill or rather to demonstrate and impress upon the Government the overwhelming support of the caste Hindus to the measure.

THE GREATEST NEED.

We are surprised to note that even in the elaborate programme for to-day, as designed by Mr. Birla, there is no special reference to temple-entry propaganda, though he asks for "a constructive scheme of work to be undertaken hereafter for the uplift of the Harijans." Great indeed is the need for the uplift of the Harijans. But much greater is the need for the purification of the caste Hindus in respect of their wretched treatment of millions of their own faith.

Harijans are sadly in need of social and material uplift. But the problem that immediately faces us is the moral abasement of those who are responsible for their degradation, and the task to be tackled is that of the uplift of the ultra orthodox from the slough of bigotry. The resolution drafted for to-day's meeting, it seems to us, misses the true object of the ordeal which Mahatma Gandhi has undergone and its true implications.

NATIONAL UNITY.

It would be well, at least, if at to-day's meeting a resolution were passed supporting the Temple-Entry Bill. It would give a fitting opportunity to the numerous Sanatanists, including Sadhus, who have changed their attitude towards the Temple Entry question to record their change of opinion.

It may be noted that Pandit Malaviya's draft resolution prays for goodwill "among all sections of our people" for the service of the motherland and not merely among the Hindu community. We have always held that the larger communal unity is but the logical conclusion of the purpose of the present fast and that it is the foremost duty of all Indians to achieve that unity without the artificial and dangerous stimulus of another fast. We, therefore, cordially welcome Panditji's suggestion that all should now strive for National Unity for national work. We trust too, that the new political programme that will have to be devised in the next few days will be such as to enlist the active support of the whole country.

The Bania Mentality

Sir Samuel Hoare would have done better if he had not ventured on the speech he delivered at the "Bombay" Dinner, stocked as it is, with one-sided and inaccurate statements. One of the conditions for any great constitutional change in India, he said, must be that there should be no commercial discrimination against British trade and industry,—and in the same breath he asked Indians not to mix politics with commerce. The same kind of advice has often been given to Indians, notably by the Governor of Bombay the other day, though every single act of the British Government has some sore of relation to its commercial and financial interests in this country.

The whole of Sir Samuel's speech on this occasion was inextricably mixed with politics and trade, and it is the reverse of honesty to advise others to keep business out of politics and politics out of business while your own politics are all business and vice-versa. Every blatant Tory tub-thumper of the type of Churchill or Breaverbrook, or Rothermere or Lloyd prates of the commercial value of India to British trade and industry, and the only difference between them and politicians of the Hoare and Irwin type is, that the latter seek to cover the sordid corpus of commercial greed with a veneer of sanctimonious concern for justice and fair dealing.

OPPOSING INTERESTS.

We cannot agree for a moment, though some of the short-sighted Indian capitalists of the type of Bombay millowners may not see eye to eye with us, that the interests of Indian and British capitalists are one and the same, and that what is good for the one must also be good for the other. India's industries are still in an infant state and if they require to be protected at all, they require to be protected against British manufacturers as much as Japanese industrialists. India suffers equally from both, and it makes little difference whether her industries are killed by Japan or by Britain.

The attitude of patriotic Indian merchants must have proved to Sir Samuel that there can be no common meeting ground. The whole White Paper policy is based on finance and commerce, and every now and then some member of the Tory Party tells Indians, as Sir Samuel does, that the financial and commercial interests of Britain must be the first consideration in any constitution that may be given to Indians. Nobody will, therefore, be misled by Sir Samuel's sophistry. What are the "safeguards" there for, if not to protect British commercial interests and the moneylenders and their loans? We are amazed that Sir Samuel should be guilty of such an obviously insincere speech in face of facts which are the commonplace of Indian politics of the day?

NOT YET SATISFIED

Sir Samuel further challenged his audience to point out any instance where a great business community like the British had exploited so small an extent of the Empire, and hoped that in future arrangements such an injustice would be remedied. Does he mean to say that India has not been sufficiently exploited by the British? That is not a fact, and if he will only refer to the vital statistics of this country and the "progress" made by India in every direction,—whether educational, industrial or commercial,—he will soon realise that he does not know what he is talking about, though that is not generally a great disqualification for men who rule over the destinies of India.

For obvious reasons we have no desire to go deeper into the question of British exploitation of Inda, and we shall content ourselves with telling Sir Samuel that he is drawing too generously on his imagination, when he paints his community in such bright and agreeable colours. His appeal to cease political wrangling might, with advantage, have been addressed to his own people, who are disputing with all their might and contesting every inch of the slow constitutional progress that India is making under the guidance of his own party.

RECKLESS WITH TRUTH.

Even a politician must have some regard for truth, but we are afraid Sir Samuel has been as reckless with truth in this speech, as in all his dealings with important political questions relating to India. While we do not expect much clarity of vision or thought from him, we might at least expect him to stick to the truth and not to misrepresent facts to suit his convenience, though much may be excused to him, seeing the atmosphere in which the speech was delivered. When Disraeli was asked for an apology for comparing his critics to "pettifogging attorneys," he retorted by apologising to the attorneys. We should owe an apology to the most pettifogging bania if we suggested that this latest utterance of Sir Samuel Hoare betrayed a bania mentality.

Press Views

Imperial Cant

Mr. MacDonald's Empire Day speech on India is tuned to the true Imperial key. "The problem of India," he said, "was one of natural growth. It has its parentage in the education we had given to it and the political lesson we had taught to its people." What education has Mr. MacDonald's countrymen given to India? To them belongs the credit of neglecting the indigenous system of education and foisting on the country a new-fangled system. But the result of the new system is illiteracy, appalling and widespread. A desire for freedom, the desire to manage one's own affairs is an inborn desire. But it is one of the vanities of Englishmen to think that English education has developed the spirit of freedom in India.—"Liberty."

A Figure Of Speech

Hearty feasts and pious wishes marked the celebration of the Empire Day. But the "Empire" must have been honestly wondering what it was all about. Since the passing of the Statute of Westminster, and conventionally, if not in statutory form, long before that, the various parts of the Empire now comprise a figurative Commonwealth and a poetic exchange of greetings to recall the fact gives a much needed relief to the emotions of men in a world which is too grossly obsessed with stark realities. But for this fact, the Commonwealth of Nations (this expression as a substitute for the older "British Empire" is itself significant) would be what it is, a collection of mutually hostile, aggressive, jealous units, of which India, not the least important of the units, is the most miserable of them all. —"Advance."

"Hypocrisy Or Lie"

We do not blame Mr. Churchill or Lord Lloyd. They are out to deprive India of what is her due and belongs to none but herself. And they say so openly, if also with the blatant complacency without which Diehardism would lose its repulsive meaning. True that Lord Lloyd's accusation against Indian Municipalities is no more authentic than a similar accusation, similarly generalized, against any European country. Britain included. True also, that Lord Lloyd's own regime—need we go into unsavoury details—in Bombay proves the case for Indian Self-Government. But what has surprised us in his statement that "He would accept the 1919 Acts, but he did not believe that responsible self-government could ever succeed in Eastern countries." This is self-contradictory and Lord Lloyd is either confessing a hypocrisy or a lie.—"National Call."

Not Civilised

The measures which have been adopted at Chittagong by the local authorities during the last year to apprehend the terrorists have not only failed in their object but have created resentment and alarm among the whole Hindu population of the district, or at least among the 'Bhadralok' (respectable) section of it. It is time that the authorities should withdraw those measures, which confound the innocent with the guilty, and rely on the ordinary methods of dealing with criminals. To inflict vicarious punishment on a whole community, because the police are inefficient or because a few criminals have succeeded in evading arrest, is opposed to the elementary principles of civilised government.—"Tribune."

CRUSHING BURDEN OF RENTS

Appeal To Generosity Of Landlords

(BY P. D. KESARIA.)

The phenomenal depression in trade has wrought havoc and as a result the tenant class in particular have been hit the hardest. The reason is not far to seek. Merchants and tradesmen find the greatest dilemma staring them in the face and do not know how to pull on with their business.

With the most abnormal slump in trade and consequent poor returns it has become a problem with them how to maintain their credit. In their attempt to save themselves and their business they have been obliged to dispense with the services of many from their staff and to reduce the salaries of the others. In spite of all these devices they have scarcely succeeded in seeing their way to cope with the state of things. It is mainly because the unbearable burden of high rents charged by landlords has not been lightened. If businessmen and traders are in such a predicament the state to which the poor and middle class people have been reduced can better be imagined than described.

UNEMPLOYMENT RAMPANT.

Unemployment is rampant. Drastic cuts in the monthly income have been made. A person formerly earning, say a hundred rupees per month, is hardly able to get more than Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 at present and large numbers have been and are being thrown out of work and have no income at all. Those that are still fortunate to earn a pittance have to pay almost half of it in the shape of rent and have to pull on with the other half to maintain, say, a family of some five souls. It is conceivable that most of them have to deprive their children of the most necessary nutrition, viz. milk and to remain content with hardly one meal.

If the rent remains in arrears the landlords have scarcely any scruples and do not hesitate to attach even the pots and pans and throw the tenants into the streets. While the tenant class is in such a plight the landlords have an eye only to their high rents and are enjoying themselves thereon. If any kind-hearted landlord cared to see with his own eyes the pitiable condition of poor tenants his heart would certainly melt. As a class however the landlords are perfectly callous and generally do not seem to care a straw as to what state their tenants are in.

REDUCED INCOMES.

Owing to the financial crisis the prices of all commodities have gone down to the level of those that obtained in 1910. As an instance if we compare the prices ruling for certain commodities in that year with those at present we find that they read the same; viz.; wheat at 4 annas a Pailee, Jeera 2 annas a seer Ghee Rs. 17 to Rs. 18 a maund, etc. The income of the people has also been reduced to the same extent as in 1910. If we turn to the item of rent, however, we notice with pain that the rent of a room which fetched Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per month in 1910 at present stands at Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 or three times as much. Will generous-hearted landlords see their way to be less covetous and help their poor tenants to extricate themselves from the unbearable burden of heavy rents?

With the maximum of supply and the minimum of demand due to the extremely reduced purchasing power of the masses, is it any wonder that prices of commodities should have so gone down? One can do without even some necessities but how can one do without a roof to shelter him

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

ONLY TRIBESMEN!

Disarmament talks are still going on at Geneva and each country continues to urge that the arms suited to its particular needs cannot be dispensed with.

The British delegate told the Conference that Britain needs aircraft for bombing recalcitrant mountain tribes who cannot otherwise be subjugated and made to pay their taxes.

Generally time-delayed bombs are used for the purpose and they cause considerable havoc among the people and their livestock. But the boundaries of empires have to be extended and "civilisation" by bombing must be spread among hardy tribes, though the heavens fall.

This bombing with time-delayed bombs has become a grave scandal, but since the victims are only mountain tribes nobody in Europe is much concerned about them, just now.

But they will be when the time-delayed bombs begin to fall on their own cities. Then there will be the old cry of "Baby Murderers."

ALL HUMBUG.

It is good, however, that, though Sir John Simon smiles benevolently on these operations, other countries strongly protested against this strange method of "policing" the Colonies.

The United States insisted that the abolition of aerial bombing should be "unqualified, absolute and universal." Other nations were equally strong in their condemnation of this atrocious method of warfare.

The world will agree with America that "aerial bombing is a crime" and must be stopped immediately. There should be much less loss of life on the Frontier, where aerial bombing has become the fashion, as it saves troops and also a considerable amount of money.

Captain Eden refused to withdraw the British proviso. It means that each country is to keep and nurse the particular kind of warfare which is best suited to her needs and genius for war.

All this shows the futility of the Conference and that it will only result in giving more power to those who are already powerful.

BLOODY "INACTIVITY".

The news about peace talks in the Far East is very conflicting and it is difficult to say whether a truce has been patched up between China and Japan or not.

The "Christian" General's announcement that he is ready to take the field against Japan looks more like a joke than anything else.

The Japanese Consul's explanation and the re-statement of Japan's policy in China is couched in the usual cynical fashion and with the least regard for truth. Every day Japan is pushing forward with her armies, and yet she tells the world that her only intention is to go back!

He says that the Japanese Army has long been "inactive," but its inactivity consists of aerial bombing and ruthless slaughter of the mob which makes up the Chinese army.

Japan's words and actons have made it difficult for honest people to put any faith in them.

A POOR EXPLANATION.

The Director of Information has made a poor attempt to justify the action taken against Mr. Kantilal Gandhi, who was tried a few days ago as a "vagrant" and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

He does not deny that Mr. Kantilal was so tried but states that for some time before his arrest he "had been secretly touring throughout Borsad Taluka, preaching Civil Disobedience, non-payment of taxes, boycott of British goods etc" and had been concealing his presence in the taluka and "had no visible means of subsistence."

It is evident from the expressions used that security was demanded from him as a vagrant and suspect under Secton 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code and he was imprisoned when he refused to give any security.

OUTRAGE ON JUSTICE.

The Director's defence could not satisfy the best friends of Government. If Mr. Kantilal was really preaching Civil Disobedience, and non-payment of taxes and the boycott of British goods, etc., why was he not charged under the most comprehensive and elastic Emergency Powers Act, specially intended for such purposes

The inference is natural that there was not enough evidence against him to establish any of the above charges.

Conviction under the vagrancy section was evidently found easier. But all right thinking people will agree that it is a gross misuse of that section, which, according to legal authorities, aims at "disposing of vagabondism where sturdy rogues are found to be lurking about."

It is an outrage on justice to treat a man like Mr. Kantilal as a vagabond and dangerous character.

Readers' Views

MISCHIEVOUS DOCUMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The late Jamsaheb's monograph on institutional safeguards recently published by the "Leader" is a most mischievous document calculated to undermine the freedom of India. It should not go unchallenged and unprotested though the author is no longer in the land of the living.

He has beaten the worst English Diehard by his staunch advocacy of the Viceroy's overriding powers over the Federal Government of India. His conception of the future Government of India is analogous to that of a Municipal Council in his own or some other State. He would have the Princes insist upon this condition as an essential preliminary to their entry into federation which he deemed would be impossible without them. As a return favour he would require from the British, institutional safeguards against interference or intervention by the Political Department of the Government of India or even by the Viceroy whom he would feign trust to keep clear of British Indian influences which he seemed to regard as always hostile to Indian States. He would under these circumstances require States to be connected directly with the Crown and thus be free to deal with the lives and properties of their subjects as whimsically as they pleased.

This amounts to nothing less than a declaration of independence and an audacious bid for complete severance from British India.

Fortunately his ambitions are too vaulting to be palatable even to British Diehards and there is no chance of acceptance of his proposals. But his tip to the British Government to invest the Viceroy with extraordinary powers is likely to be welcome, though the disillusioned Princes will, it is hoped, be astute enough to realise that, while the British Government will use them as a pawn in their political game with British Indians to secure power for themselves, they would not part with a jot of their own autocratic powers over the States

The wigging administered to the Nizam by Reading, the fates of Rulers of Nabha and Indore and the latest instances of Kashmir and Alwar should be sufficient eye-openers to the rest of the brotherhood. They will never be permitted to be free from the control of the Viceroy, even if paramountcy should ultimately vest in the Crown and their future will not only not improve but may grow worse having to depend on the caprices of a single individual instead of the more reliable collective responsibility of the Government of India.

The most enduring and the most handy and automatically acting safeguard against encroachments of their rights and privileges by any Suzerain power will always be the contentment and consequent loyal attachment of the subjects of the States and it is that safeguard they must arm themselves with if they want security of tenure, power and prestige. But will they have foresight enough to see into the future? Let us hope, wait and see.—Yours, etc.,

HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO.
Chichmagalur, May 28.

LOOKS LIKE ROBBERY!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—During last Christmas holidays I went to Dharwar by purchasing Christmas Concession Return Ticket. At Dharwar, the Ticket Collector, through oversight, collected the inward portion (i.e. portion available for journey between Dharwar and Bombay) and handed over to me the wrong portion i.e. the outward portion.

This flaw was detected by the Travelling Inspector at Miraj, who charged me excess fare of Rs. 10-14-0 asking me in return to apply for the refund of my money. According to his instructions I applied for the refund but to my utter surprise I got the reply from the Railway Company that they are unable to refund the said amount, the ticket being invalid.

Under what rules and regulations the Company has forfeited my amount is a question to me.

Can any one from the public or the B. B. and C. I. Railway or G. I. P Railway authorities throw some light on this and enlighten me whether under such circumstances the passenger is entitled to get the refund of his money or not?—Yours, etc.,

D. J. DIWADKAR.
213, Charni Road, Bombay.

PEDESTRIANS COMBINE !

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I, a life member of the largest and most neglected fraternity thank Mr Hornimag very much for espousing the cause of the pedestrians and his able attempt to create a consciousness among us of our legitimate rights.

There is a grievance, which is only felt, and felt very keenly in monsoon by us. It is the system of allowing the owners of the buildings to fix up down take pipes to the buildings as we find them to-day in the city. These pipes bring down in monsoon the rain water from the roofs of the buildings and discharge it on footpaths, thus inundating them with water and the poor pedestrians have to wade through this with their foot-gears. I am sure this grievance can be very easily removed if the City Municipality condescends to do so. It has to call upon the owners of the buildings to run the pipes under the pavement of the paths and let the water be discharged on the road by the side of the curbing.

The Municipality has also shown an indifference even to the weather-frames of canvas put up by petty stall-keepers. These frames are at times so an low that there is a danger of an unwary pedestrian getting a "knock-out". Oftener than often the wares of the stall-keepers are hanging to these frames dangerously low. What are the duties of the Inspectors of Weather-Frames?

One must have invariably seen what little regard the motorists have for the safety of the people when these are trying to board a tram-car or alight from it at a halting station; or how some of the motorists purposely blow the horn from very close quarters when this could be done from a reasonable distance and save the pedestrians from unnecessary fright.

There are scores of grievances of the pedestrians and as day goes on they go on increasing, and for this we have our inertness to thank. Now as the ball has been set a-rolling by Mr. Hornimag by lucidly putting forth some of the grievances and injustice done to us, it is up to us not to leave a stone unturned to assert our rights and get our grievances redressed. This can only be done by organizing ourselves in a body. So, let us form an Institution called the Bombay Pedestrians Association, or whatever you will like to name it but let their be an organised institution to get our grievances remedied and watch over our rights in future.—Yours etc.

JOHN JEFFREY.
Bombay May 28.

TOLLS WILL KILL BUSSES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your leader in your issue of the 25th instant, under the caption 'Tax on Trade and Traffic' is the only one, which shows the correct perspective of this toll disease. It is a pity, that the motorists in their wailings, overlook the real issue at stake, and are likely to withdraw all opposition to Government in this respect, if the Government were to lighten their burden, as they did in case of the two Suburban tolls, by fixing a very nominal charge of only Rs. 20 per year, for private owned cars, against Rs. 400 for bus owners.

The principle issue at stake is the complete annihilation of bus traffic, for the wicked purpose of reviving the Third Class Railway Traffic. As the Government cannot so wilfully expose the Bus Service to such an invidious attack, the motorists are unfortunately included in the general ramp, but while a motorist is in a happy position to take care of himself, by practising a little self-denial and forego a few week-end joy rides or even a few more serious trips at such a heavy cost, the bus man is unfortunately not in a similar position, and the last straw to break the camel's back is now in the wind, in the shape of compulsory passenger insurance, when so far a private car owner is not required to possess a Third Party Cover, though a majority amongst them may never be in a position to meet any such civil liability.

It is unfortunate that the petrol companies, by their present rate war indirectly help the present toll imposition to a great extent, as the motorists are likely to feel less hurt, when such relief is available against other odds I would make bold to suggest that it would be most appropriate just at this moment for these Petrol Companies to join hands and raise the price of Petrol allround in Bombay Presidency, only for private owned

(Continued on page 7).

Readers' Views

(Continued from Page 6)

cars, and a further surcharge of no less than 50 per cent be added for all the Government Service cars, for the simple reason, that, although these high placed gentlemen receive liberal motor allowances, they are further protected from paying such impositions as tolls etc. This will have the most desired effect of reducing compulsorily, the unheard-of heavy imposition on Petrol and the recent licenced piracy in the name of tolls.

The bus services deserve special recognition at the hands of these Petrol Companies, as they owe their huge expansion of trade in Petrol to bus sedvices all over India. It would be, therefore, quite fair and perhaps they owe it to these bus services that they should take up their cause openly and prevent their complete extinction by allowing the Government to have its own way in this matter.

The same remarks could be applied with greater emphasis to the local representatives of car manufacturers, particularly the two great ones, Messrs. Ford and General Motors, since it is their trade in trucks and buses, which is bound to suffer a severe set back, if they leave these poor small flies to fight their battle and spare themselves the odium of being in the bad books of the Government.

Have they not enough evidence to prove that, even without this further huge imposition of tolls and insurance, the existing burden on this trade is well-nigh crushing? The principle task master is the Benign Government on the payment side, then the Police, then the various Municipalities through which they ply ther services. If there happen to be four Municipalities in a hundred miles service run, all these four must be paid and last but the most prominent are those good licenced road pirates, on an average of a little over 10 miles, and this woeful chapter will not be closed without the compulsory insurance.

All honour to this valiant body which has to fight against such odds. Can the local representatives of the car manufacturers and the petrol companies afford to lose such a powerful trade factor?—Yours, etc.,

X 4600.

WARNING TO PARENTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The results of various University Examinations are due, the Matriculation being the most important.

Every year there are cases of suicide among the plucked candidates. In order to avoid this self-slaughter of tender souls, it may be suggested that parents and guardians should never allow their wards to be alone for a few days before and after the results. Especially on the result day they should be very cautious.—Yours, etc.,

HARI PRASAD GUPTA.

Bombay, May 25.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND PENSIONERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The problem of unemployment is nowadays as great and difficult as a political one.

May I suggest that Pensioners, who get a sufficiently fair amount for their living should voluntarily refrain from coming in the way of deserving, educated but unemployed youths. If they do not do so, they should be legislatively prohibited from doing any sort of service for pay, at the pain of loosing their pensions. It is quite inhuman to think of earning a greater amount of luxuries by sacrificing the interest of thousands of youths, when Government provides for their fair living after retirement from service. They will be regarded as saviours of youths if they are content with the pensions they draw and keep the field open for deserving youths who are un-provided for.

The Pensioners' stock argument is that they go in for service not because they are in want of funds, but because they need work to pass their time. The argument can best be answered that their real sphere of work they can find, if they care to do so, in the service of the motherland, through different sorts of social activities for which there is a wider and greater field in India.—Yours etc.

HIMATLAL T. SHAH.
Vakil.

Jambusar, May 27.

VATICAN AND PERSECUTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every day we hear of the atrocities committed by the Nazis in Germany on the Jews, Socialists and Communists. Socialists coming as the political rivals, one can understand the antagonism of Nazis against them, but as to Jews, it is quite clear that the Catholic Hitler is persecuting the religion of a great section of the German population.

The Catholics of the world, with their head, the Pope in Italy, lent full support to the canard of the capitalists about religious persecution in Soviet Russia. Can one ask the Pope or his representatives, why they do not exert pressure on the Catholic Hitler to stop what the whole world disapproves, or is one to understand that the Pope and his Catholics also support what Hitler is doing with the Jews?

As far as Soviet Russia is concerned, it does not hide the fact that it regards religious dogmas as dopes under the influence of which the poor are exploited. Therefore, in their fight to end exploitation they fight against that side of the religion which helps exploitation. If the religion is more than the dope and is based upon the humanitarian principles of equality and brotherhood, the Soviets cannot be against it as their basic principles are to establish equality and brotherhood.

But so far, we have not heard of even any excuse for which the persecution of the Jews in Germany is being carried on. Can the representatives of the Pope or Catholics answer for the Catholic Herr Hitler?—Yours, etc.,

HUMANITY.

LINGAYATS AND KARNATAK

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In these days when every same man tries to close the gulf that exists between different communities, it is regrettable to see the article written by one who is interested in Karnatak politics. This article can be rightly and justifiably characterised as untrue and unreliable. This breaths nothing but contempt and loathsome spirit on Lingayats. It would be interesting to know that Lingayats are not separate from Karnatak. Karnatak and Lingayats go hand in hand together. They form the considerable part of the population of Karnatak.

To enter into a fresh controversy is not my aim in writing this letter. My chief aim is to refute the insinuations against Lingayats.

Taking a retrospective view of ten years and before it would be seen that Lingayats were in the beginning treated in their own place as Sudras by the Brahmins. To use the bitter words of Swift, they "were treated as drawers of water and hewers of wood" in their own country. It is only after the introduction of 1919 Reforms that Lingayats woke up from their age-long insipid stupor and felt the realities of the existing politics. It is a happy sign to see that almost all public institutions have been captured by the Lingayats. What wonder is there if Lingayats capture all public institutions. It is just the outcome of natural things

Lingayats are in a majority and it is not unnatural to see them in power. The dicta that majority must rule over the public holds equally true in the case of Karnatak. It is only in recent years that we see Lingayat students emerged from the colleges as graduates. Government had done a great injustice to Lingayats. They were not given proper representation in Government service. After all, taking the census of the whole Lingayat servants that are in Government service, it would be interesting to note that there are hardly 1 per cent. in all in the whole of the Bombay Presidency. Is this not a poor figure as compared with their population?

As regards the politics of the Lingayats it must be said to their credit that they stand united for the unification of Karnatak. Their love for the unification of Karnatak speaking places is no less than that of their brethren the Brahmins. Lingayats were the people who carried extensive propaganda for the unification of Karnatak. To-day, one sees them as close adherents to the movement of unification.

The article reflects the mind of an average anti-Lingayat. These anti-Lingayats cannot for a moment tolerate the entrance of a Lingayat in a Government service.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. KAMBLI.

18, Queen's Gardens,
Poona.

A Bhiwani correspondent writes:—The Kisanlal Jalan Free Eye-Hospital which has come into existence through the munificence of Seth Kisanlal Jalan of Bhiwani and a well-known broker of Bombay has proved to be a great boon to the residents of Bhiwani and of its neighbourhood. The inauguration ceremony of the Hospital was performed in January last. The report of the working of the first three months shows that people irrespective of caste and creed are taking advantage of it.

DANZIG IN MELTING POT

Election That Will Decide Its Fate In Full Swing

NAZI FLAG PROMINENT

Cars With Hitler's Portraits Parade Streets: 50 P. C Votes Cast

DANZIG, May 28.

Polling for general election is preceeding steadily without excitement and by 1 p.m. more than 50 per cent of electors had voted. Nazi flag is very prominent throughout the town whilst Nazi banners are stretched across the streets and Nazi posters are hanging from trees in outling villages. Motor cars decorated with portraits of Hitler are parading the streets.—Reuter.

PANIC AT SRINAGAR

Sequel To Tension And Stray Assaults

SRINAGAR, May 28.

Some stray assaults occurred early last night in various parts of Srinagar City and a few shops were attacked. The tension between two parties of Moslems continued, causing a certain feeling of panic in the city, but after the first hour or so, everything was peaceful. The authorities are carefully watching the situation.—A. P.

AMRAOTI PRAYS FOR BAPAT'S LIFE

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, May 29.

On learning that the health of Senapati Bapat has become precarious in Ratnagiri jail the Berar Youth League held a public meeting on the Amraoti citizens yesterday night in the Jog Sqare under the presidentship of Dr. Bhojraj.

Speeches were delivered on the life and work of Senapati Bapat and prayers were offered for his long life.

CRUSHING BURDEN OF RENTS

(Continued from page 6.)

and his family? One has, therefore, to remain half-starved in order to pay the landlord.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY.

One may have temptation to purchase things but how can he do it when his pockets are empty. There is a saying in Gujarati, "A camel can be had for a pice but how to buy it when the pice is not there?" In short, money has to be found to pay the heavy rents by depriving oneself and one's family of the necessaries of life and this is the biggest burden in Bombay. It is imperative, therefore, that landlords should take into consideration the trend of changed times and circumstances and putting a curb on their covetousness should help their tenants out of this calamity by adequately reducing rents.

Experience has, however, shown that landlords as a class cannot be expected to be sympathetic towards their tenants' woes. What then is the remedy to mitigate the evil?

The remedies lie in an increasing agitation in this regard by the people and public bodies. The difficulties of the people are daily increasing and the question of high rents has now reached the utmost limit. It is necessary that public bodies and the people should convene meetings everywhere to protest against prohibitive rents and din into the ears of the selfish landlords the necessity of their meeting the demand by reducing rents adequately. Otherwise there is no knowing where this trouble will end.

PRACTISE GENEROSITY.

Former times are like a dream. Every avocation has become very difficult and without much return. There is no indication that the times will improve in the near future. Every day the poor tenants are being sunk deeper into difficulties. Landlords, please, therefore, think of all these things. Consider that the interest previously earned on cash deposits and Government paper, etc. has been reduced by about 50 per cent. Is it then just that you should continue to extort the same heavy interest from your properties in the shape of rents? Would you not be generous and give up your lust for money? Please earn the blessings of your tenants whom you should consider as of your family by reducing the rents by 30 to 40 per cent. These blessings coming from the depth of your tenants' hearts would certainly make you more happy here and hereafter than what paltry money wrung out in the shape of high rents would do.

A LETTER FROM CEYLON.

ANTI-INDIAN MOVEMENT

Misguided Section Of Sinhalese Attempt To Organise Boycott

INTER-TRADE RELATIONS

Emigrating Indian Labourers Practise Satyagraha Creating Problem For Police

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, May 22.

It is now over a fortnight since a certain misguided section among the Sinhalese, set itself to the task of fomenting communal hatred and stirring up racial animosity by organising a "Boycott-Indian-Traders" movement, in the districts of Ambalangoda and Balapitiya.

The Crown Colony of Ceylon has nearly one-fifth of her population composed of Indians, including estate labourers, merchants, traders, teachers, lawyers, doctors and clerks. For centuries past, Ceylon has been considered as part and parcel of India, with a common cultural link, though, politically she has been, after the domination of Western nations, separated from India. The Island of Ceylon is the first among the foreign countries of the world, that has the highest number of Indians domiciled and permanently settled. Her connections with India—social, religious, commercial and financial, have been so close, that it is impossible to dream of a boycott of Indian traders.

In spite of this, a misguided section of Sinhalese, out for mischief, has for a while, succeeded in creating an atmosphere of terror among the Indian traders in Ambalangoda and Balapitiya. These traders, who have almost adopted the Island of Ceylon as their mother-country, have been terrorised, and are running up and down to Colombo, to secure help from influential Indians, to counteract the boycott movement. It is expected, that the movement will shortly die out, as the Police under the orders of the Home Member, are taking precautionary measures.

INDIAN MERCANTILE CHAMBER.

The proceedings of the Third Annual General Meeting of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon held on 19th instant, were lively. The elections resulted in the appointments of Mr. G. A. Lukmanjee as the President, Mr. E. S. Captain, as Vice-President, while Mr. H. M. Desai was re-elected as the Hony. Secretary.

Mr. Desai in the course of his speech reviewing the various activities of the Chamber in the last year, appealed to the Indian Mercantile Community in Ceylon to organise itself so as to be in a position to watch the vast and varied interests of the Indians. The Retiring Chairman, Mr. K. D. Choksy, dwelt upon the necessity of organising and fostering a spirit of concord and co-operation between the two communities, Indians and Ceylonese.

Referring to the recent Trade Deputation, that waited upon the Commerce Member of the Government of India, he hoped, that the Government of India would realise the urgency of revising their tariff policy with Ceylon, and bring about a closer commercial union with the two adjacent countries that were geographically and culturally one.

INDIAN MERCHANTS & CEYLON.

The Hon'ble Mr. Perl Sundaram, the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, who attended the meeting, on being requested to address the gathering, said that, when the case of Ceylon was put before the Indian merchants whom he met at Delhi at the 6th Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, he regretted to find that most of them were not aware of the actual interdependence of the two countries.

However, on being acquainted, they showed an anxiety to better the understanding and relationship that existed between the two countries. In Bombay, too, he said, the Indian Mercantile opinion was in favour of the co-operation they were seeking from India; both, the merchants of India and the Government of India had shown a very favourable attitude towards the Trade Mission, on which he had gone.

The Minister further deprecated the attitude of a certain misguided section that was trying to create little prejudices, and little biases. Such actions indulged in by small groups should not carry much weight with Indian Merchants in Ceylon.

EXODUS OF LABOURERS.

Since, I wrote last, that the repatriation of Indian immigrant labourers is going on in full swing, owing to the cuts in their minimum wages, a further serious situation has arisen at Hatton (an up-country town which is the centre of tea gardens), by the abnormally large influx of Indian labourers gathering in the town in their thousands for the purpose of getting repatriated through the local police.

This situation was discussed at a Conference in which the Controller of Labour; the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce; the Government Agent; the Chairman of Planters' Association, and members of the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce took part.

The Police authorities had intimated to the labourers that they should obtain repatriation through their respective Superintendents. The labourers, however, continued to flock to the town of Hatton with the object of getting repatriated, at the hands of the Police. The authorities, allowed this for some, but soon found themselves incapable of dealing with the situation, with the result that they reverted to their previous order of obtaining repatriation through their Estate Superintendents.

The Police ordered a special train and put in it about a thousand Indian labourers with orders to go to Badulla, but these Indian labourers quietly alighted at the next station and marched back to Hatton. The empty train too returned back to Hatton. The situation is being watched anxiously.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ OFF TO POONA

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj returned on Sunday by Lucknow Express in the morning from Almora where he had gone under medical advice on account of his ear-disease which troubled him so much. He has left for Poona by the Deccan Queen to-day in response to the urgent call from Sjt. Rajagopalacharlar and it is understood, will stay there for about ten days. He has improved in health and his weight is increased by about 10 lbs. since his release from the jail, the jail.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Maulana Qutbuddin Abdul Wali, of Ferangi Mahal (Lucknow), successor to the late Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning and was received at the Victoria Terminus by a large number of his friends and followers. He is staying at Khilafat House.

MAHATMA'S LIFE MUST BE SAVED AT ANY COST

Mrs. Motilal Appeals To Women To Kill Cancer Of Untouchability And Help Harijans

DEHRA DUN, May 25.

A mass meeting of villagers was held yesterday evening in Kaulagarh village, four miles from Dehra Dun, under the presidentship of Mrs. Motilal Nehru. People from neighbouring villages of Kandli, Garhi, Panditwari and Anarwalla flocked to the meeting in very large numbers. A fairly large number of women was also present. The meeting was held in connecton with Harijan uplift work. Prominent among those present, besides Mrs. Motilal, were Shrimati Kamla Nehru, Mr. Manjeet Singh Rathore, ex-M. L. C. Mr. Amar Nath Vaidya, Shrimati Satyavati Devi and Mr. Narayan Dutt Dangwal.

Mr. Amar Nath Vaidya explained to the audience various ways in which they could advance the cause of the Harijans, who constituted the main prop of the Hindu society.

Mr. Manjeet Singh said there could be no political Swaraj without social religious Swaraj, which was the very foundation of a national edifice. The choice before the country was either to root out untouchability or let Mahatma Gandhi fast unto death. Certainly, none would let the Mahatma the greatest benefactor of humanity die.

WOMEN TO HELP

Mrs. Kamla Nehru said that previous speakers had dealt exhaustively with the subject, and she could now only address women of whom many were pardahnashin. She implored them to come out of the purdah and help their husbands in ameliorating the condition of the Harijans. To prepare dishes for their family was not their sole charge. Duty demanded that they should look beyond the four walls of their houses, no matter, if for duty's sake, on occasion they had to quarrel with their husbands.

MRS. MOTILAL'S APPEAL.

Closing the proceedings, Mrs. Motilal Nehru further exhorted the women to leave the purdah, which had now lost its significance and do their utmost in killing the poisonous canker of untouchability, which had been eating into the very vitals of the Hindu society. The Harijans were their brothers, and they must embrace them. How could they be expected to lead a clean life, unless their economic condition was appeciably improved. At some places they were living at a distance of three to four yards from public latrines, which constituted play houses for the children of the Harijans. Every family should make it a point of honour not to give dirty food to the Harijans.

"Mahatma Gandhi's life", she said, "must be saved at any cost. If by my eating crumbs of food left by a dog, Mahatma Gandhi's life can be saved, I am prepared to eat them with the greatest delight and gratitude." (Applause)—The "Hindustan Times."

Note 10th June in your Diary

AFZAL

OR

HOOR-E-HARAM

STARRING

NISHAR & KABULI

AT

WEST END CINEMA

Notice to Agents

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MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

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Bohras And Wakf Act

Failure To Do Justice Will Provoke Community Hitherto Loyal To Government

(From A Correspondent).

In my last article, I have pointed out the cordial relations that existed between the Dawoodi Bohra community and the Government in the past. In the present article I propose to describe some of the valuable services rendered by the community to the Government in recent years.

It is a well-known fact that His Holiness the Head Mullaji Saheb of the Dawoodi Bohra community has been helping in various ways Muslim and non-Muslim communities as well as the Government. His Holiness, who dislikes publicity, has been doing all this unostentatiously and quietly which explains why his services have not come to the knowledge of the public. This has often resulted in injustice being done to the community, the latest instance of which is the Government's decision to apply the Wakf Act to them. It is, therefore, necessary to mention some of the services rendered by His Holiness to the Government and to the public.

DURING THE GREAT WAR.

His Holiness the present Head Mullaji Saheb assumed office about 1915. At that time the Great War going on and the Government were in need of public support. His Holiness responded readily and unhesitatingly. Among other forms of assistance, His Holiness and the Dawoodi Bohra community willingly purchased War loans to a considerable amounts, foregoing the usual interests as usury is forbidden by the religion.

In 1921 when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales visited India, though the public boycotted the official reception, the community, under instructions of His Holiness, joined cordially in the reception and Mr. Mahomedally Allabux, on behalf of His Holiness personally handed a cheque for Rs. 10,000 to the then Governor, Sir George Lloyd, as a contribution to the reception fund for the Prince of Wales. Again in 1927, when the Simon Commission was appointed to enquire into the question of further reforms for India, the All-India Muslim Federation under the guidance of His Holiness, co-operated with the Commission, the large expense for the propaganda, etc., having been contributed by His Holiness.

FOR HOSPITAL FUNDS.

When the last Governor Sir Leslie Wilson issued an appeal for hospital funds for the city, His Holiness contributed a cheque for Rs. 50,000 without any condition.

In 1930, when the British policy favoured the Jewish settlers in Palestine to the detriment of Muslim interests in that country, His Holiness took up the cause of the Palestine Muslims, and under his instructions, Mr. Mahomedally Allabux convened the All-India Muslim Palestine Conference in Bombay for which the expenses were defrayed by His Holiness. Yielding to the pressure of this agitation, the British Government had to do justice to the Muslims in Palestine.

This in an instance of how His Holiness has helped other Muslim communities besides his own community of Dawoodi Bohras.

FOR ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

Last year, as the report goes, the Aligarh Muslim University was faced with financial stringency because the Government had withdrawn the grant. Prominent officials of the University then approached Mr. Mahomedally Allabux with a request to do something to save the University from its difficult position. Mr. Mahomedally brought this fact to the notice of His Holiness who readily contributed Rs. 15,000 to help this, the only Muslim University in British India. This generous help was given so unostentatiously that not a word about it has appeared in any paper and it remains unknown to the general public to this day.

In these and other ways, His Holiness and the Dawoodi Bohra community have been helping the Government, the general public and the Muslim and non-Muslim communities at critical times.

GRIEVED BY INJUSTICE.

Such a loyal and philanthropic community has been deeply grieved by the action of the Government in applying to them the Muslim Wakf Act at the instigation of a few persons. Various things are said about the motives of those who are at the bottom of this injustice, and these had been disclosed by various members in the Poona session of the Legislative Council (Vide official report of Council proceedings No. XXXV, part XXII, dated October 14-15, 1932).

The public have been wondering why, even after coming to know these facts, the Government are not doing justice to such a peaceful and commercial community like the Dawoodi Bohras.

Those who have followed the controversy properly and have studied the Mussalman Wakf Act have doubtless understood the fact that the Act is meant to be applied only to those communities who desire its protection. It is the unanimous view of innumerable public meetings of the community in this country, as well as in other countries that the Act is an uncalled-for interference with their religion, according to their religious tenets.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

Under these circumstances, it behoves the Government that they should exempt the community from the operation of this Act without any unnecessary delay. Any delay that occurs can only mean this that the officials are provoking this loyal community to go against the Government. And if this unpleasant situation arises the responsibility for this will not lie on the Head of His Holiness or the Dawoodi Bohra community. This fact must be patent to the officials and statesmen concerned.

GURUKULA IN ACTION

Students Out To Banish Untouchability

ORTHODOXY OVERCOME

Several Temples & Wells Thrown Open

(From A Correspondent).

HARDWAR, May 26.

In compliance with the programme chalked out for the 21 days of Mahatma Gandhi's fast the students of the Gurukula University held the third Harijan Conference at Roorkee on the 24th instant the first and the second having been held at Bahadarpur Jatta and Libberhedi respectively.

For three days consecutively vigorous propaganda was carried on in every mohalla of the city by holding meetings in the quarters of the Harijans and by taking processions.

SANATANISTS & MUSLIMS ALARMED

It was announced that the public and private wells and temples will be thrown open on the day of the Conference and this created considerable sensation amongst the Sanatanists and Mahommedans. The procession which included some Harijans who had to draw water from the wells paraded through all the streets to draw water from the wells of L. Mathuradas who had given his consent to open his wells to Harijans.

LATHIS IN EVIDENCE

The procession terminated at the Samaj by the side of which a public well is situated. The Mahomedans formed a circle round this well and refused to admit even the students of the Gurukula University to the well. Some of them were seen loitering about armed with lathis. This created a sensation in the Hindu Community who were much excited. The Sub-Inspector, Roorkee, arrived on the scenes asked the Mahommedans to disperse and told the processionists that their demand was unreasonable. But the latter persisted and showed no signs of leaving the well.

UNREASONABLE DEMANDS

Upon this the Joint Magistrate was called for and after consulting among the leading men of both the communities—Hindus and Muslims—it was decided that the demand of the Mohammedans was most unreasonable. The Joint Magistrate ordered the Mahommedans to leave the well and consequently they left.

The Conference was held in the night under the presidentship of Principal Jugal Kishore where resolutions similar to those passed at Bahadarpur Jatt and Libberhedi were unanimously passed.

Wells and temples in most of the prominent villages have been thrown open to the Harijans.

JHALAWAR SMOKES BULLET

Mistake When Filling Pipe May Have Cost Ruler's Life

An extraordinary story of how the Maharaj-Rana of Jhalawar narrowly escaped being shot by a bullet from his own pipe comes from England.

He had unwittingly packed in a .22 revolver bullet when filling his pipe and a few minutes after he had lit the cartridge exploded.

Fortunately he was holding the pipe at some distance from his mouth when the explosion occurred.

The bullet shot up to the ceiling, then fell at the feet of the smoker. It was clear from the mark on the ceiling that in its flight the bullet had missed the Prince's head by only a few inches.

Describing the incident in "The Field" Mr. Charles Doran, of Prithi Vilas Palace, Jhalrapatan, says:—

"His Highness's tobacco pouch was in a bag with a .22 bore six-chambered revolver and catridges.

"In moving the bag, two cartridges got into the pouch with the tobacco. Suspecting nothing, His Highness took the pouch, filled his pipe and started smoking.

"Luckily the cartridge lay straight in the pipe, the bullet pointing upwards."

NAVSARI INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE

Brahmin Youth Weds Kayastha Girl

(From A Correspondent)

NAVSARI, May 28.

A distinguished inter-caste wedding was celebrated at Navsari last Saturday evening, the parties being Mr. Gulabhai Patanji Desai and Miss Suvarana Vakil of Surat. The bride-groom belongs to the Anavil Brahmin Community and is a brilliant scholar of the Bombay University. Mr. Desai is the brother of the Gujarati poet 'Snehrasmi' i.e., eProf. Ginabhoy Desai of Gujarat Vidyapith who is now undergoing his term of imprisonment in Sabarmati prison.

The bride belongs to the Kayastha Bania Community and is the grand daughter of late Justice Nanabhai Haridas of the Bombay High Court. She is at present studying at Surat College in the Inter-Arts Class.

The wedding was performed by the Vedic rites by Pandits of the Supa Gurukul in the presence of a distinguished gathering including the District Judge, the personal Naib Suba Mr. Panninanglor, Dr. & Mrs. Khandubhai Desai, Rangildas Kapadia, Sjt. Wamanrao Tahmankar, Sjt. Khandubhai Marolia, Ohandowkar & Manibhai Dwiwedi. The New Couple was profusely garlanded by friends and congratulated for their bold step.

SPY AS HERO

100,000 Nazis Commemorate His "Martyrdom"

Preparations are now being made for the solemn celebrations, planned at Duesseldorf on May 27 and 28, to mark the tenth anniversary of the death of Albert Schlageter, says the Berlin correspondent of "The Sunday Times."

He was executed by the French Army of Occupation for alleged espionage at the time when the French Army marched into the Ruhr to enforce payment of reparations.

Schlageter was 29. He had fought throughout the war.

Since his death he has been revered in Germany as a martyr-patriot. As he belonged to the Nazi Party, Schlageter has almost been beatified, since the advent of the present regime. A new play, dramatising his life, has been running at the National Theatre in Berlin.

Over 50,000 Hitlerites from all parts of Germany will attend the ceremony in Duesseldorf. A huge cross will be erected on the spot where he met his death.

After the inauguration ceremony, which will take place at night by torchlight, 100,000 Hitlerites will bivouac in the open. Next day there will be a great demonstration in the local stadium.

AL CAPONE'S AUTOMOBILE IS EXHIBITED IN LONDON

Londoners will soon be able to view what is supposed to be Al Capone's armored automobile. The charge for this privilege will be six-pence a look.

Henry Lebreque of Earl's Court, London, has bought Capone's car for shipment to England. His plan almost met with disaster, however, when he left it at an open parking place here.

Detectives spotted the vehicle and thought it lay waiting for gangsters to claim it. When Lebreque returned to the parking place, he was promptly escorted to headquarters, where he explained the conveyance had been bought and paid for and that he planned to exhibit it at a London sideshow.

Married, Divorced And Shot All In An Hour!

Haunted all her life by the memory of a tragic lover, Olga Korzakov, formerly one of the most striking beauties of the old Russian Court, has died at Nice.

Her passing recalls a throbbing drama of youthful passion which took place when Olga was sixteen, and which resulted in a handsome officer being married, divorced and shot, all in the space of an hour, says the nice correspondent of "The People."

Olga's father was one of the Tsar's closest friends, and the beautiful girl was admired by scores of would-be suitors.

Among her lovers was a young Captain Rozvolski, who, however, did not dare to press his suit for the lady's hand.

One night, when Rozvolski and his friends were carousing, they heard that Olga's father had been called away from home.

Rozvolski went to the girl's house, claimed to have brought a message from her father, saw Olga and persuaded her to accompany him to his apartment.

When her father returned she told him what had happened. He rushed to the Tsar and told him.

The Tsar immediately sent for a priest and ordered him to marry Captain Razvolski to Olga Korzakov.

When the ceremony was completed he ordered him to divorce them immediately. Then Rozvolski was marched away, and within an hour of being married he was shot.

The man left a very large fortune which all went to his "bride of an hour." But she never forgot the tragedy of her girlhood.

She travelled a lot and was a frequent visitor to London, Paris and Rome.

Miss Elizabeth Louisa Tarver, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, who was 101 still thinks that her "flapped" sister Mrs. Sarah Ann Long, who will be 100 next April, is rather skittish.

PROBLEM FOR PARIS COURT

Love Alone Can Criticise Cooking, Contends Attorney

Only love can support minute criticism of a professional cook's cooking, according to lawyer Michel Gorline, who based on this doctrine a plea to the first chamber of the Paris civil tribunal for the recognition of the paternity of a child of the cook by a bus driver whom she claimed was its father.

The bus driver buses all night and the cook meals all day, so they saw each other seldom, although they occupied adjoining apartments in the same house. When the cook became a mother, she went to court to make the bus driver confess his relation to the child. He responded: "It is'nt mine."

"Have you any documentary evidence that the defendant was the lover of your client?" the court asked Gorline.

"Only these", Gorline answered, and he produced the written criticisms of his client's cooking, left by the bus driver, who was forced to make his comments in this fashion because of the incongruity of his hours of work and the cook's.

Among them were such comments as, "The jugged hare was good, but the gravy was too thin. Put more flour in it." "The steak would have been better with chopped carrots and onions added just before you finished cooking it." There should have been more lemon in your sauce for the veal," and "You mustn't forget to put a little nutmeg in the sauce for the macaroni and cheese."

"I ask you," the cook's lawyer demanded of the court, "if a lady would have tried to satisfy so exigent a gourmet if they weren't lovers?"

The court didn't consider the case proved, but thought the evidence important enough to open an investigation. The neighbours are now being questioned.

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MAY DAY IN MADRID

Spanish Capital Appears Like Dead Deserted City And Even Beggars Take Day Off

Writing from Madrid on May 2, a correspondent of the "Chicago Herald Tribune" observes as follows:—

That oppression that weighs upon you when you walk through a deserted city would have been felt in Madrid yesterday.

It was the May Day of the workman, the "fiesta del trabajo", and the city was completely abandoned. Probably Madrid never again will be so deserted, so desolate until she falls into ruins and her streets become only a hunting ground for archeologists, antiquarians and other excavators of the past.

The Puerta del Sol is the aorta of his capital, and is ordinarily the center of life in Madrid. At least once a day most of the 1,000,000 inhabisants of the capital pass through this square. Yesterday nobody was there. Not even the man who sells crickets that chirp from behind the bars of a two-inch cage, not even the old women who sell lottery tickets, newspapers and tobacco; not even the "limpiabotas."

BEGGARS TAKE DAY OFF.

Even the beggars took the day off.

You couldn't have bought a drink in the town for dollars 1,000. And if you had multiplied your offer by ten, you wouldn't have gotten any further. Every cafe was closed, shut so tightly that you couldn't have opened it with dynamite. Every restaurant was closed. So was every shop.

If you wanted to get anywhere you had to walk, unless you owned your own car. But, if you hadn't thought of buying gasoline the day before, you couldn't even rely on that.

The subway was closed, the street cars and the newly inaugurated autobus lines didn't function. Not one taxi was seen in the streets. Madrid was dead. As dead as Babylon. As deserted as the Via Marina in Pompeii.

If you were providential enough to have thought of buying a lot of liquor the day before, you could drag through the day under a cloud of alcohol. But if you hadn't thought of it, your punishment was great.

Those who had not left the city on Saturday or Sunday fled yesterday morning. You could see them, whole families, mothers with kids in their arms, fathers carrying baskets of provisions and drink, the children carrying a football to kick about, all heading for the Casa de Campo, which was formerly the exclusive playground of Alfonso XIII.

The Casa de Campo is something like the forest of Fontaine bleau, but in many spots it is prettier. Not far in the background rises the sow covered Sierra. It is a fine wood to play in and here the proletariat went for the day. But they had to walk to get there. And at the end of the day, heavy with alcohol and food, they had to walk back.

On such a day accidents will happen. Official figures show that 36 persons were bruised, cut or wounded in one form or another in the Casa de Campo. People climbed trees and fell, according to the law of Newton. One boy fell on top of a woman, killing her and badly injuring himself. His excuse was that the branch on which he had been swinging had broken. There were many such monkeyshines.

"REDS" HURT.

A few Communists who had stayed on in Madrid tried to stage a demonstration on the Calle del Alcala but the police broke it up. Some of the Reds were hurt.

In the afternoon it began to rain and the wind became so strong that it broke windows. The hours passed slowly. They seemed endless. In the poorer sections of the city people had brought tables out in the middle of the street car tracks and tried to feel very good about the fact that the street on this day belonged to them. But the rain drove them back to their stuffy smelly rooms.

With the rain sweeping across the countryside and the wind increasing in velocity, people began to return to their homes. They were drenched.

Only toward six o'clock did the sun appear for a few moments. The clouds that had hung low all day lifted and the rain ceased. The appearance of the sun gave new life to the great bands of hikers returning home, and they danced in the streets and sang. But when darkness came, they disappeared and the city was again deathly still.

As the "Sol" pointed out, it was a day of meditation for the city.

If you could push a button and thereby anethetise Paris so, that even in broad daylight the Place de l'Opera would be stilled, you would have something resembling Madrid of yesterday.

THAT ROPE TRICK

There Is No Such Thing After Visiting India Says U. S. "Magician"

Recently, in the crowded tearoom of one of the Strand hotels, odd things were happening without attracting any attention from the people at the next table, writes the "Manchestr Guardian". They probably noticed the tall, powerfully built young man in the grey suit because of his exceptional height, but they had no idea that he was John Mullholland chief magician of the United States, and that he was quietly performing some of his famous tricks.

On a scrap of paper handed to him by one of his visitors he scribbled something, then folded the paper and gave it to another guest, who initialled it and placed it in her handbag. Then on another paper he wrote the first nine letters of the alphabet and the numbers up to nine. One visitor was asked to strike out numbers and letters selected at random and another to select one each of the remaining letters and figures and to add a picture. He wrote down "7 C." and added a triangle. Then the folded paper stowed away in the bag was opened; on it was written "7 C." and a triangle.

"Telepathy, of course" said one of the visitors, but Mr. Mullholland denied that. He would not say how it was done, but he declared that the seemingly random choice of letters and figures had been directed by him. He said Sir Arthur Conan Doyle had once argued with him that the Zansigs performed their famous trick by psychic powers. Mr. Mullholland saying it was nothing but a trick, performed it himself forthwith, but all the satisfaction he obtained from Sir Arthur was the declaration. "You also have psychic powers."

ROPE-TRICK.

Mr. Mullholland, who now makes magic his profession and draws on his stores of knowledge about the history of magicians and the lore of magic for his lectures on these subjects, illustrated by sleight of-hand performances, began his conjuring at the age of five. As a schoolmaster, and then as employee in a publishing firm, he developed the hobby into an art. He has visited and made the acquaintance of magicians of more than forty countries, and in India he was adopted by the Bakhsh family, one of the oldest families of magicians in India.

Mr. Mullholland declares that he is not interested in phychic matters except in one branch, which he has closely investigated —the claim to foretell the future. He does not believe the future can be foretold. "I am interested in fraud," he says. "I would not cross the street to see a ghost but I would go anywhere to see a magical trick."

In India he took the greatest pains to learn all he could about the legendary "rope-trick". There is no such thing, he says. The Government of India and the British officers in India, and the magicians of India know nothing about it. It is nothing but a Chinese fairy tale. Three people have assured him that they have seen it, but when they found he was a magician they backed down.

"Three things are required by the magician," he said, as he carelessly made coins come and go from nowhere or changed silver dollars into Chinese copper coins—"a knowledge of psychology, manipulation and showmanship. The Magic Circle of England are known to Mr. Mullholland.

WINS DIVORCE AFTER LONG BATTLE

Millionaire Chicago Packer Succesfully Objects To Wife's Appearance On Stage

Ending years of legal battling in France, with skirmishes in Switzerland and Belgium, Colonel Nelson Morris, millionaire Chicago packer, won a suit for divorce from Jane Aubert, musical comedy star.

As a crowning achievement, he prevented Mlle. Aubert from divorcing him, which she had been trying to do for years, in fact, almost ever since they were married.

The Versailles court ruled that Mlle. Aubert had left her home at Le Vesinet—a costly residence fixed up for her by Morris—without her husband's or the court's consent, to give theatrical performances and to go to the United States.

In addition, she did not show that she had returned to her home and did not give valid proof of any brutality by Morris other than her allegation that he could not make her happy.

Hence, her suit was thrown out, and Morris, victor in all but one legal skirmish, won the divorce. The court made no mention of alimony. Morris had been paying 5,000 francs a month after he had persuaded a court that 25,000 francs was too much. At the time she said, "Why, it's not even enough to keep my 22 dogs in biscuits!"

The trouble started three years ago, shortly after their marriage, when Morris made efforts to keep his wife from appearing on the stage. She insisted on her right to play, but the French courts upheld his husbandly rights as laid down by Napoleon.

At one time Morris won 50,000 francs from the Palace music hall in Paris for engaging his wife without his permission and for aggravating that offence by placarding the town with posters saying so.

He prevented her from playing in Milan. She dodged up to Liege, played, but he sued the theatre. She went to Geneva, played, and was ordered not to. Later the Swiss high court overruled the cantonal court's verdict, basing its decision on Illinois law which permits a wife to do what she likes.

With her lisping French and charming ways, Mlle. Aubert went off to New York and played there on Broadway. Her spun-gold hair and blue eyes that go black when she is angered captivated New York, just as her song "Si tu vois ma tante" had enchanted France.

Morris alleged her appearance on the stage was an offence to conjugal decency and barricated himself behind Napoleon's code of how to treat wives.

MAN IN WOLF'S CLOTHING

Peasants at Cincinlea, in Bessarabia, organised a hunt for a wolf which they believed was carrying off their lambs. They saw, a dark moving form in a field, fired at it, and found they had killed a neighbour who, dressed in a wolf's skin, had been robbing their flocks.

EFFICIENCY NO CONSIDERATION

Lahore City Fathers Indulge In Bitter Communal Wrangles

Exciting scenes marked the proceedings of the Lahore Municipal Committee meeting held on May 23 to consider certain appointments and the speeches made on the occasion were an exhibition of rank communalism.

The President Mian Abdul Aziz, had, on several occasions, to call the House to order and thumped the table over and over again to control the meeting, says the Lahore correspondent of the "Hindustan Times."

Aga Mohammad Safdar, Officiating Secretary, was unanimously confirmed as the Secretary of the Committee.

LEGAL ADVISORS

Then the question of the appointments of two Legal Advisers was discussed at great length. The names of five candidates, namely Mr. Rajpal, Sh. Mohammad Latif (two temporarily appointed Legal Advisers), Mr. Isher Das, Mr. S. C. Chatterjee and Diwan Sardari Lal were proposed for the posts, but Diwan Sardari Lal withdrew, leaving four candidates.

Ch. Fateh Sher said that ordinarily the Muslims should have not less than 50 per cent. in municipal posts, but it was not so. He said there was no reason why one Muslim should not be appointed as Legal Adviser.

Sh. Hassan Din said they should decide the question on lines of efficiency.

L. Sundar Das said that the Muslim employees drawing over Rs. 40 per month were drawing over Rs. 1,80,000 more when compared with the amount drawn by the non-Muslim employees of same status.

EUROPEAN MEMBER PAINED

Mr. W. J. Fairlie was pained to see that the Committee discussed matters from rank communal point of view. He suggested that both the temporarily appointed Legal Advisers should be confirmed, if their work is satisfactory.

Mr. Gilbert pointed out that it was dishonourable that they should try to satisfy their respective communities when public money was concerned. The decision should be made on the basis of efficiency and not on communal grounds.

L. Sundar Das said that this post had been held by a Hindu for the last 25 years and there was no reason why the Muslims should grudge the appointment of Hindu candidates when in case of the posts of Municipal Engineers they had advertised that only Muslims should apply.

After further discussion, Mr. Raj Lal was confirmed as Legal Adviser on Rs. 300 per month and the confirmation of Ch. Mohammad Sharif was rejected. The other Legal Adviser appointed on 6 months' probation was Mr. S. C. Chatterjee.

"MUSLIM" ENGINEERS

The question of the appointments of two Muslim Engineers was taken up next. Ch. Mohammad Sharif and Malik Bashir Ahmad were recommended for the posts to be appointed on Rs. 300 plus usual conveyance allowance on six months's probation.

Khawaja Dil Mohammad and several other members suggested that these gentlemen were not duly qualified for the posts. They must hape 10 years' experience at their back. Their appointment would not be approved by the Government.

The House, by a majority of votes, decided that the candidates were duly qualified for the posts.

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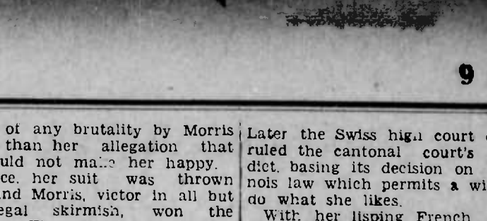

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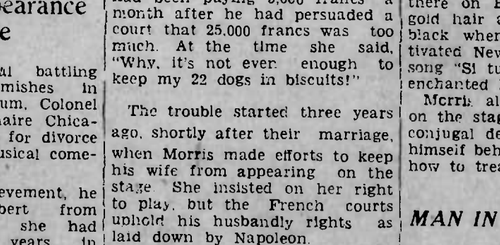

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WIMBLEDON PROSPECTS FOR 1933

Will Vines Retain His Tiltle Against Australian Opposition ?

By every token 1933 is going to be the greatest year in lawn tennis, and what is more there is every promise it will be a real he-man's year, writes S. Powell Blackmore in "The Daily Herald."

For too many years the Wimbledon play has been dominated by the frills and foibles of young feminine things. Bared legs have meant more than strokes and strategy; and now comes the definite threat of bared backs for the summar.

But it won't do. Championship honours are not won that way. Other games other times.

What an astonishing spell of publicity our Eileens and our Bettys have been given. On so much promise, with such sall performance.

I hope they will not mind too much now that this year—due mainly to the invasion of Great Britain by men from overseas—is going to see their temporary eclipse.

Lawn tennis, as a virile game fit to be ranked as a major sport in our schools, will be rediscovered.

This week the Hard Court championships have shown the way; Bournemouth has produced the first full-blooded tournament of the year. And it has been the men's play that has done the big talking, got the bold headlines.

We have seen the shoulder-opening flings of the great Australian team. Our own two first class players have been there to show why they achieved such a brilliant victory over Spain in the Davis Cup at Barcelona—and to match their skill against the wonderful visitors.

Jack Crawford, champion of Australia, is back again. At his best his strokes are in the superlative class. We saw that once last year at Wimbledon, when he beat F. J. Perry. It was almost his only top-gear effort last summer.

Since then, however, he has defeated in Australia Ellsworth Vines, Wimbledon and American champion.

Knowledgeable folk are predicting big things for Crawford this year.

Vivian McGrath, the 17-year old boy from Sydney, will be another high spot. He, too, took Ellsworth Vines' scalp in Australia.

He brings to the home of lawn tennis something absolutely new—a backhand stroke produced with the two-handed grip. It is said to be the fastest lawn tennis drive ever seen.

McGrath brings his left hand to the racket handle high up. Then at the moment of swinging the racket on to the ball he slides the left hand down the handle close to the right hand, grips with both hands and swings his whole body into the stroke.

DOUBLE-HANDED.

The effect is astounding. He can place the ball double-handed anywhere at will and with maximum speed.

Adrian Quist is another young new-comer, from South Australia. Here are great possibilities also. Reckoned by his compatriots to be a sounder player than Boy McGrath!

Apart from Wimbledon, the presence of these brilliant fellows from the Dominion is unusually significant. They are competing in the European Zone of the Davis Cup; and it is an assured thing that Great Britain and Australia will be the two finalists.

So what matters is this: can our Davis Cup players beat the Australians?

Bournemouth results this week have flattered the Englishmen, the matches have not meant more than a little preliminary practice to the Australians. Making the year pre-eminently a man's affair, there will come from America Ellsworth Vines to defend his singles title at Wimbledon, and to play in the men's doubles with Keith Gledhill on his first visit to Europe. Together the two are considered by many Americans to be unbeatable.

Ellsworth Vines, the lawn tennis cyclone, the most spectacular player since W. T. Tilden was at his best, electrified hundreds of thousands of spectators at Wimbledon last year.

Can this tall, lanky youth of 21 repeat the dose?

Then there will be old friends with us in the French contingent. Henri Cochet, who is going to take his Wimbledon for once in all seriousness. Instead of trusting to play himself into form on grass in the early rounds he will come over for a fortnight's intensive training.

Jean Borotra, idolised by all at Wimbledon for man a year will be here too. Amongst the 15,000 people present, who will forget his grandest display of last year in almost a solo performance when with Jacques Brugnon he crushed the American unbeatables, Wilmer Allison and J. van Ryn.

All will remember how, almost single-handed he won the Davis Cup for France last July by beating both Vines and Allison in the singles matches.

Not even barring the incomparable Suzanne Lenglen has Wimbledon ever produced a more skilful and likeable player than the electrifying Basque with the black beret. Many more of the world's best men will be here also Baron von Cramm, the German champion; V. Kirby, and others from South Africa; Nunoi and Satoh, from Japan.

Against the world's most formidable challenge Great Britain has but two players upon whom any sound hopes may be placed—F. J. Perry and H. W. Austin.

Can one of them do it at Wimbledon this year? Can both together pull off the Davis Cup—that elusive trophy, which has reposed in foreign lands since 1912?

The root cause of that slump lies deep-seated in British snobbery. But that is a story to tell another day.

Maybe, 1933 will prove to be the temperamental Fred Perry's year. Magnificent was his opening effort against Spain in the Davis Cup tie. Keep it up, laddie!

Bunny Austin, still more hypersensitive, is our other hope. If only some super-scientist could inject a few strong doses of iron into his soul!

He, too, opened the season in his greatest form against the Spaniards. Last year also he reached the final at Wimbledon.

HOPES IN AUSTIN.

So English followers may still hope that Bunny has at last conquered his inner self, and will be fit this year to restore some of Britain's lost prestige on the courts.

Thus far we have been looking truth in the face, so to continue.

Despite the very real promise of three young English girls, women's lawn tennis in this country is at a lower ebb than ever before. There is not one English woman player to-day in the class of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, Mrs. Lambert Chambers, Miss Kitty McKane, or Miss Elisabeth Ryan at their best.

Our first ranking player, Miss Mary Heeley, is not better than second class in comparison with these players.

Of promising youngsters we have three of the best—Miss Kay Stammers, Miss Sheila Hewitt, and Miss Peggy Scriven.

Yet all failed signally at Bournemouth this week.

Not one of the three has a substantial hope of winnning at Wimbledon now tha Mrs. Helen Wills Moody has decided to defend her title once more.

So why all the futile talk if these youngsters be selected, of Britain recapturing the Wightman Cup from America this season?

Years will roll by before an English woman will be crowned at Wimbledon and Mrs. Wills Moody will have gone into retirement before we regain the Wightman Cup.

That is the real truth about the current stories of the prowess of our younger English women.

L.-G. TIRED OF LEADERSHIP

"Had Jolly Well Enough Of It, He Says

Mr. Lloyd George, who presided on May 6th at the Welsh Liberal Convention at Llandrindod Wells, listened to a strong appeal made to him "to lead Liberals back to true Liberalism."

He replied, however: "I speak as an old Liberal, but not as an old leader, not as one who desires leadership, but as one who has had jolly well enough of it."

A resolution was carried that the Liberal Party should dissociate itself at once from the Government and arrange itself definitely in opposition. The resolution also called for organisation of the party on more democratic lines, with a more Radical policy.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking on a resolution in favour of the raising of a prosperity loan to carry out such work as housing and slum clearance, agricultural development and the reconditioning of under-cultivated land, recalled the plans which the Liberals Party had previously prepared for such matters.

Referring to the resolutions for the Scarborough Conference, he described them as "tepid and turgid."

"There is no recovery there," he said. "You cannot revive a drooping party with a mass of husks boiled in lukewarm water perfunctorily stirred. It makes bad portidge and is not much use as a poultice. You must have something with real life in it and real purpose in it.

"What do you mean by saying you are 'for national development' or 'for re-housing,' or when you say you would like to reafforest, but you must not spend money? What is the good of that?

"RAN AWAY FROM BATTLE"

"You have got to face the matter. You must be prepared to invest the national reserves and the national savings in developing the national resources. They are lying idle now.

"I am a believer in this country. I have seen this country up against the greatest proposition with which any country was ever confronted, and if you appeal to its reserves of courage and intelligence and ingenuity and determination, you will get your response.

"There never was a greater necessity for Liberalism than in the world to-day. Nineteen thirty-one was a tragic blunder. The Liberal Party lost its head, and its heart failed in a panic. It will take a very long time before democracy will trust a party that threw away its knapsack, ran away from the battle, which left its luggage behind and then threw away its musket.

"It is in order to save this country from that disaster that I was anxious to organise the voice of Wales, the little garrison of Liberalism which is tucked in the hills.

"We were routed in 1931 because, although we had something to say we tore up our message and flung it to the winds. In America the Liberal Party six months ago absolutely swept the board. Mr. Roosevelt told the financiers to go to Fundy Bay. High finance ruled America, and cursed it.

"When Liberalism in this country shows the same determination and courage as Liberalism in America it will sweep the country here."

NEW GIRLS SCHOOL FOR HYDERABAD

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) May 26.

A new School for Girls bearing the name of Saint Mira and inspired by faith in the wisdom of the Rishis and the Indian Ideal is being started under auspices of the "Sakhi Sat Sang" organised by Sadhu Vaswani.

The Schoo will open on June 4.

On the opening Day there will be a divine worship and reading from the Guruvani and the Great Scriptures of Saints and Sages.

The Opening Address will be delivered by Sadhu Vaswani.

BAY MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA

Widespread Rain In Malabar & Thunderstorms In Punjab

POONA, May 28.

The Bay monsoon is active in Burma where nearly general rain has fallen. The monsoon also remains strong in the southeast Arabian Sea and there has been widespread rain with locally very heavy falls n Malabar. Cochin reported ten inches and Calicut six.

Conditions are unsettled off the Malabar and Kanara coast. Thunder storms have caused nearly general rain in Orissa and local rain in Bengal, north Madras coast and Mysore with a few falls in southeast Madras and Bombay Deccan. Fairly widespread dust or thunderstorms have occurred in and around the Punjab with local showers in and near the Punjab Kumaon hills and a few falls in north Baluchistan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair three inches; Akyab one and a half, Mergui, Minbu and Bhamo one; Tavoy and Kyaukpyu three quarters; Amherst, Bassein, Toungoo and Lashio half; Victoria Point, Diamond Island and Yamethin quarter; Cox's Bazaar two; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Shillong, Jessore and Balasore one; Barisal and Cherrapunji three quarters; Chandbali and Cuttack half; Narayanganj, Sandheads and Darjeeling quarter; Dehra Dun one; Simla and Dharampur three-quarters; Ambala and Harnai half; Cochin and Calicut six; Trivandrum four; Kodaikanal and Belgaum one; Trichinopoly and Bangalore half; Mangalore, Salem Gopalpur, Gadag and Coconada quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills and increase in Burma and extend and increase in Northeast India, and east United Provinces. Rainfall will also continue to be widespread in Malabar and extend in Konkan while scattered thundershowers will recur in the interior of the Peninsula. A few light showers may also occur along the northwest Frontier.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain will continue in Malabar and extend in lower Burma during the next twenty-four hours.—A. P.

SAHARA GOLD BLADES

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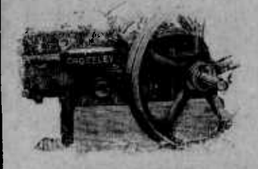
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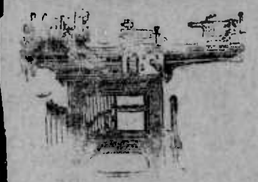
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SAVE GOVERNMENT FROM BANKRUPTCY

Roosevelt Signs Securities Bill

WASHINGTON, May 27.

President Roosevelt has signed the Securities Bill which ensures wide publicity for full details of securities issued to the public.

The measure extends strict Federal supervision over the issuing of new securities under the administration of federal trade commission.

The Banking Currency Committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate Banking Committee have both approved of the Stoagall Bill for formal abondonment of gold standard.—Reuter.

Roach Scores Through Hard-Driving

LATER.

Roach tarted off in a dashing style and hoisted century in half and hour before lunch.

With Barrow he put on 187 in 115 minutes and with Wiles 98 runs in five minutes less than an hour.

Roach took as many minutes to score his 50 and his innings lasted ten minutes under three hours. He gave two chances, one at 79 and the other at 95.

Twentyfive fours were included in his 180. He scored mainly through hard driving, leg cuts and hits to leg

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LOOKS FORWARD

We Need Enthusiasm, Imagination And Ability To Face Facts, Even Unpleasant Ones, Bravely, He Says

(BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.)

This deeply interesting diagnosis of the causes of the world depression, and the changes that are necessary in our social and economic system, is part of a book, "Looking Forward", by President Roosevelt, which was published two weeks ago.

The book contains President Roosevelt's famous programme for what he calls "The New Deal", his political faith, the compass by which he will steer during his term of office, and a great part of what will become the world's history for the next five years.

We cannot review carefully the history of our industrial advance without being struck by its haphazardness, with the gigantic waste with which it has been accomplished—with the superfluous duplication of productive facilities, the continual scrapping of still useful equipment, the tremendous mortality in industrial and commercial undertakings, the thousands of deadend trails in which enterprise has been lured, the profligate waste of natural resources.

Much of this waste is the inevitable by-product of progress in a society which values individual endeavour and which is susceptible to the changing tastes and customes of the people of which it is composed.

But much of it, I believe, could have been prevented by greater foresight and by a larger measure of social planning.

Such controlling and directive forces as have been developed in recent years reside to a dangerous degree in groups having special interests in our economic order, interests which do not coincide with the interests of the nation as a whole.

POWER OF FEW.

I believe that the recent course of our history has demonstrated that, while we may utilise their expert knowledge of certain problems and the special facilities with which they are familiar, we cannot allow our economic life to be controlled by that small group of men whose chief outlook upon the social welfare is tinctured by the fact that they can make huge profits from the lending of money and the marketing of securities—an outlook which deserves the adjectives "selfish" and "opportunist".

We have not been brought to our present state by any natural calamity—by drought or floods or earthquakes, or by the destruction of our productive machine or our man-power.

We have a superabundance of raw materials, of equipment for manufacturing these materials into the goods which we need, and transportation and commercial facilities for making them available to all who need them.

SLOWING DOWN.

A great portion of our machinery and our facilities stand idle, while millions of ablebodied and intelligent men and women, in dire need, are clamouring for the opportunity to work.

Our power to operate the economic machine which we have created is challenged.

We are presented with a multitude of views as to how we may again set into motion that economic machine.

Some hold to the theory that the periodic slowing down of the machine is one of its inherent peculiarities, a peculiarity which we must grin about and bear, because if we attempt to tamper with it we shall cause even worse trouble.

According to this theory, as I see it, if we grin and bear long enough the economic machine will eventually begin to pick up speed and in the course of an indefinite number of years will again attain the maximum number of revolutions signifying what we have been wont to miscall prosperity—but which, alas, is but a last ostentatious twirl of the economic machine before it again succumbs to that mysterious impulse to slow down again.

This attitude toward our economic machine requires not only greater stoicism but greater faith in immutable economic law and less faith in the ability of man to control what he has created than I, for one, have.

Whatever elements of truth lie in it, it is an invitation to sit back and do nothing; and all of us are suffering to-day. I believe, because this comfortable theory was too thoroughly implanted in the minds of some of our leaders, both in finance and in public affairs.

Whether it be an original cause, an accentuating cause, or an effect, the drastic change in the value of our monetary unit in terms of the commodities it will buy is a problem which we must meet straightforwardly.

It is self-evident that we must either restore commodities to a level approximating their dollar value of several years ago or else we must continue the destructive process of reducing, through defaults or through deliberate writing down, obligations assumed at a higher price level.

Possibly because of the urgency and complexity of this problem some of our economic thinkers have been occupied with it to the exclusion of other phases of as great importance.

VITAL POINT.

Of these other phases, that one which seems most important to me in the long run is the problem of controlling, by adequate planning, the creation and the distribution of those products which our vast economic machine is capable of yielding.

I do not mean to curtail the use of capital.

I do not mean to curtail new enterprise.

But think carefully of the vast sums of capital or credit which in the past decade have been devoted to unjust enterprises—to the development of unessentials and to the multiplication of many products far beyond the capacity of the nation to absorb.

It has been the same story as the thoughtless turning out of too many school teachers and too many lawyers.

I do not mean to intimate that we have come to the end of the period of expansion.

But it seems to me that our physical economic plant will not expand in the future at the same rate at which it has been expanded in the past.

We may build more factories, but the fact remains that we have enough to supply all of our domestic needs, and more, if they are used.

With these factories we can now make more shoes, more textiles, more steel, more radios, more automobiles, more of almost everything that we can use.

Our basic trouble was not an insufficiency of capital. It was an insufficient distribution of buying power, coupled with an over-sufficient speculation in production. While wages rose in many of our industries, they did not as a whole rise proportionately to the reward to capital, and at the same time the purchasing power of other great groups of our population was permitted to shrink.

.... GREAT CHANGE. ....

We accumulated such a superabundance of capital that our great bankers were vying with each other, some of them employing questionable methods, in their efforts to lend this capital at home and abroad.

I believe that we are at the threshold of a fundamental change in our economic thought. I believe that in the future we are going to think less about the producer and more about the consumer.

Do what we may to inject health into our ailing economic order, we cannot make it endure for long unless we can bring about a wiser, more equitable distribution of the national income.

It is well within the inventive capacity of man, who has built up this great social and economic machine capable of satisfying the wants of all, to ensure that all who are willing and able to work receive from it at least the necessities of life.

In such a system the reward for a day's work will have to be greater, on the average, than it has been, and the reward to capital, especially capital which is speculative, will have to be less.

.... STABILITY. ....

But I believe that after the experience of the last three years the average citizen would rather receive a smaller return upon his savings in return for greater security for the principal than to experience for a moment the thrill or the prospect of being a millionaire, only to find the next moment that his fortune, actual or expected, has withered in his hand because the economic machine has again broken down.

It is toward stability that we must move if we are to profit by our recent experience.

The country needs and, unless I mistake its temper, the country demands bold persistent experimentation. ....

It is common sense to take a method and try it; if it fails, admit it frankly and try another.

But, above all, try something.

The millions who are in want will not stand by silently for ever while the things to satisfy their needs are within easy reach.

We need enthusiasm, imagination and ability to face facts, even unpleasant ones, bravely.

We need to correct, by drastic means if necessary, the faults in our economic system from which we now suffer.

We need the courage of the young.—"Sunday Express".

A man was arrested at Singapore for the theft of a motor-car. "What is your name?" asked the magistrate. "Sherlock Holmes, sir," he said. And it was.

Newly discovered!

A priceless safeguard to teeth

—an entirely new cleansing and polishing material has been developed that is twice as soft as polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. Gives teeth a higher polish, brighter lustre—FILM stains disappear completely.

THE Pepsodent Laboratories announce a revolutionary discovery—a new cleansing and polishing material for tooth paste. For six months Pepsodent Tooth Paste has contained this remarkable new material. It possesses three exclusive virtues:

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3. **It is *safe* because it is soft—yes, twice as soft—as polishing materials in common use.**

Yet in *taste* and *appearance* Pepsodent is still the Pepsodent you have always known. In results and safety it is new—brand new.

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Removing FILM is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in teeth's appearance within a few days' time.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. See how quickly and safely it rids your teeth of decay-producing film—how it polishes them to sparkling brilliance.

Pepsodent

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—see your dentist at least twice a year

Last Declaration.

I die in perfect peace of mind because of my Policy in the UNIQUE ASSURANCE Co., LTD.

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In bad times items involving recurring expenditure in maintenance charges are subject to very severe scrutiny.

Look at this graph, showing a comparison between the Cement Marketing Company's dispatches of Cement in the years 1930, 1931, 1932.

The first cost in a concrete structure is the last cost. With the dissemination of this knowledge, cement is being used in increasing quantities for the construction of buildings, roads, bridges, concrete products of all kinds, and also as cement mortar instead of lime mortar.

Note 10th June in your Diary

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OR

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FOR AGENCY TERMS, ETC., WRITE TO HEAD OFFICE.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 29, 1933

SEPARATION OF SIND-DISASTER OF FIRST MAGNITUDE

Spoon-Feeding Will Not Make Province Anything But 'C' Class Province,—Says Prof. Chablani

KARACHI (By Mail.)

Professor H. L. Chablani, the redoubtable exponent of Sind Hindu view, who has been invited by the Joint Parliamentary Committee to give evidence on behalf of Sind Hindus in a talk with the representative of the Associated Press, expressed his grave misgivings regarding separation of Sind and explained his position in the matter. He said:

"So far as the communal object to separate Sind is concerned it is undoubtedly true that the issue should be decided in India instead of in England; I have made repeated efforts even at the risk of displeasing the general mass of the Hindu opinion in Sind to come to an understanding with the Muslim leaders, but unfortunately the various agreements signed by the Muslims have been repeatedly repudited by one section or the other. Even the old Sind Pact of which so much was made at one time, has been conveniently forgotten by the Muslim leaders like Haji Abdulla Haroon. Almost every section of Muslim opinion in Sind and outside Sind was represented amongst the signatories of the All-Parties Agreement at Lucknow and yet even Sheikh Abdul Majid does not accept that.

ALLAHABAD ECHO.

At Allahabad, repeated efforts were made to bring about an agreement and even Sheikh Abdul Majid pressed by leaders like Moulana Shaukat Ali, Abul Kalam Azad, Syed Mahomed, Nawab Ismail Khan signed a new agreement. Even that has been repudiated by the other Muslim leaders of Sind. It is, therefore, futile to hope for any early settlement between Hindus and Muslims on the Communal issue in Sind."

Supposing the communal issue is solved in England and you get sufficient safeguards for Minority in Sind, would your opposition to Sind separation disappear asked the Associated Press representative. Prof. Chablani replied: "In the first place as a retired high official now in England goes to a friend in Sind. It is difficult to devise adequate safeguards for minorities in Sind in the peculiar condition which exists in Sind. Far too much is being thrown on the Governors and if he happens to be a weak man or a Muslim as has been frequently predicted in the papers all our safeguards will prove illusory unless complicated machinery is set up by the Tribunal of Appeal.

SPOON-FEEDING WILL NOT HELP.

I strongly hold from the economic and administration point of view, that separation of Sind will prove a disaster of first magnitude. You may get a spoonful from the Central Government for the first few years. That spoon-feeding will not make Sind anything but a C 3 province, much worse in its standard of administration and amenities than even Assam.

"Were not these considerations present in your mind when you agreed to sign the Allahabad Agreement"? asked the Associated Press representative.

Prof. Chablani answered: "Yes, they were. But these issues were not in any sense of term communal and I was prepared to leave them to the decision of a representative conference in Sind to whom the Allahabad Agreement specifically refers the question of finance and that of submitting the whole question of separation of Sind to the voters of the Legislative Council of whom Hindus constitute a considerable portion.

NOT A SETTLED FACT.

Asked if he would not take the separation of Sind as a settled fact and concentrate his efforts of adequate safeguards for minorities in Sind he replied: "I must confess that my faith in British sense of justice has weakened a good deal and were it not for the adverse economic effects I would myself be inclined to concentrate our attention of safeguards for Hindus in Sind; but I am fully convinced that the economists will win ultimately and even the settled facts will become soon unsettled by sheer force of economic necessity. The whole scheme of White Paper has no financial part and I see no hope of an early improvement in the economic condition of India unless some think like a miraculous return to economic sanity takes place at the World Economic Conference. I hope the Indian politicians, particularly Muslims of Sind and of the Pakstan school of Thought, will realise that the economic issue at this time of world depression is far too great and important to permit building the castle in the air of New Province supported by a substantial subvention from the Central Parliament whose financial and economic stability rests on gold exports from India.—A. P.

ROACH PILES UP 180 RUNS

West Indies Big Score In First Class Cricket

LONDON, May 27.

The following are the closing scores in the First Class Cricket Matches which began to-day:—

Middlesex vs Notts: At Lords Middlesex 177 for 4 (Hearns 77 not out Hendren 59.)

Surrey vs. West Indies at oval: West Indies 386 for 6 (Roach 120 Barrow 62, Wiles 51.)

Yorkshire vs. Kent at leeds: Yorks 286 (Leyland 93, Wood 53, Ashdown 4 for 57, Freeman 5 for 113), Kent 16 for 2.

Leicestershire vs. Gloucestershire at Leicester: Leicester 234 (Armstrong 52). Gloucester 75 for 2.

Cambridge University vs. Northamptonshire at Cambridge. Cambridge 160 (Lawrence 50). Northants 62 for 7.

Glamorgan vs. Essex at Swansea: Essex 174 (Pope 71, Emrys Davies 6 for 41). Glamorgan 88 for 4.

NOT PLAYED.

There was no play in the following matches:—

Sussex vs. Warwickshire.

Hampshire vs. Derbyshire.

Worcestershire vs. Somerset.

Oxford University vs. Lancashire.—Reuter's Special.

RODOSTO AS FIT AS EVER

Head Lad In Charge Of Derby Horse Denies Report

LONDON, May 28.

A complete refutation of the report that Derby Horse Rodosto is lame is given by Snowy Williams head lad in charge of the horse at Tattenham Corner Stables who says. "It is a baseless rumour. Rodosto is as fit as ever and is going to win Derby. The horse naturally walks with an appearance of slight lameness and this has undoubtedly caused this unfounded report."

The headman in charge of the horse also gives a similar denial of the report.

It is officially announced that Lochiel pulled up lame after the morning gallop. Although its owner has warned the public that that horse may not start, it is hoped that it will be fit by Wednesday.—Reuter.

EDEN STILL ARGUES

Storm Of Protest Against British Reservation

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA, May 27.

A storm of protest greeted British reservation for use of aircraft for police purposes.

Mr Wellington Koo said that China had suffered for the past twenty months by visitation of hundreds of foreign planes whose bombs had killed thousands of innocent men women and children.

Mr. Norman Wilson, the United States delegate, said that his Government believed in total abolition of aerial bombardment, and the abolition must be absolute, unqualified and universal. There must be moral sanction against aerial bombing and any exceptions would violate moral force sanctions.

EDEN PLEADS.

Mr. Eden replying criticism said that unless bombing was permitted for police purposes, it would be necessary to employ a large number of troops and casualties would be increased. He pointed out that if the Commission accepted British figures, there would be reduction in airforces by 50 per cent.

REMAIN LOYAL TO GERMANY

Hitler's Broadcast Appeal To Danzig Population

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, May 28

Chancellor Hitler from Brown House, Munich, broadcast an appeal to the Danzig population—which will be in the throes of a general election to-day—to remain loyal to the German people. The Chancellor declared:

"National socialism knows no policy of frontier changes at the cost of other peoples. National socialism does not want war for purpose of incorporating into Germany, people who have no desire of becoming Germans and who cannot be Germans. Therefore we, Nazis, have carefully limited those who belong to us, who are of our bloo and who speak our language.

STOCK EXCHANGE FIRMS UP

Sharp Advance In Gilt-edged Securities In London Market

(Special Cable.)

LONDON May 27.

The money market owing to continued excessive supplies of credit latest treasury bills placed at an average rate of six shillings four pence per cent which was lowest ever recorded in history of treasury bill financial.

In stock exchange firmed up considerably on the news from America relating to the gold standard. The chief feature was sharp advance in giltedged securities There was upward movement assisted by the announcement that no tenders will be invited next week for 2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan.

Commodity markets were strong but business was not greatly expanded. Wall Street was strong. Washington developments being still the chief stimulus.

DIES WHILE AT PRAYERS

"Saintly" Muslim Youth's Mysterious End

HYDERABAD (Deccan) (By Mail)

The tomb of two well-known Muslim saints near Nampalli Railway station is attracting considerable crowds of Muslims since last evening, following the sudden death within its precincts of a Muslim youth, Sayed Mohiuddin, while he was at prayers.

Dr Nawab Osman Nawazjung, the City Coroner, who held an inquest at the tomb last night recorded a verdict of death from heart failure.

The body has not yet been buried and a large crowd of people is visiting the tomb to pay respects to the deceased, who was reputed to have lived a most religious life.

The fact that the youth, according to his mother's testimony before the Coroner, died on the last day of his 40 days special prayer, he began at the tomb, during which he only partook food at intervals of three or four days, is lending special significance in popular mind to belief in youth's saintliness.—A P.

MYSORE STATE LIABILITIES

Net Indebtedness Of Rs. 475 Lakhs: Financial Secretary Explains

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 26.

"The deficit of Rs. 18.45 lakhs shown in the Budget for the next year" Mr. S. Shamanna, Financial Secretary to the Government of Mysore, observes, in his explanatory memorandum," has been calculated after setting apart the full contribution of Rs. 18.78 lakhs to the Loan Sinking Fund and also keeping outside the Revenue account a sum of Rs. 5.04 lakhs received on account of interest on the investments pertaining to the Sterling Loan Sinking Fund, though it is really an item of revenue. If allowance is made for these items, it will be seen that the incomings are more than the outgoings in the Revenue Account."

The expenditure on works not charged to Revenue to end of June 1934 will amount to Rs. 15.44 lakhs. The income anticipated from these works is Rs. 51.84 lakhs. The net interest and sinking fund charges aggregate to Rs. 50.16 lakhs. The State is realising annually a sum of Rs. 5.04 lakhs as the interest on the accumulated Sterling Loan Sinking Fund, which is being appropriated towards capital expenditure.

MYSORE'S SHARE OF PETROL TAX

A sum of Rs. 5.30 lakhs was received from the Government of India towards Mysore's share of the Petrol tax against Rs. 2 lakhs taken into account in the Budget and the whole of the extra amount received, it is stated, has been alloted for special repairs to certain roads.

TO FLOAT LOAN

It is observed that the question of floating a long term conversion loan at lower rates of interest is under consideration and that the loan will, if successful, also have the effect of a substantial reduction in Interest and Sinking Fund charges.

Sixty per cent. of the shares floated by the New Sugar Company at Mandya (Rs. 12 lakhs) have been taken up by Government and a sum of Rs. 4.8 lakhs have so far been paid and shown in the account under investments, and a further call of Rs. 2.4 lakhs is expected to be paid before the close of the year.

PUBLIC LOAN LIABILITIES.

The Public Loan Liabilities of the State including the Shimoga District Board Railway Loan are estimated to stand at Rs. 737.51 lakh at the end of 1933-34.

NET INDEBTEDNESS.

In conclusion, the Financial Secretary states that taking all liquid resources into account, the net indebtedness of the State is 4.75 crores of rupees.

For the extinguishment of the debt, provision is being made in the revenue account.

LADIES CLASS FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI May 29.

The special class of physical training conducted for ladies under the auspices of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal has come to a close after having finished the prescribed course in stick-fencing, Lezim drill, Indian clubs drill, Daggerplay, Sweedish drill, Iathi and Squad drill, etc.

A eighteen ladies have received instructions in the class. Mrs. Parwatibai Patawardhan the enthusiast lady worker of Amraoti has taken a leading part in conducting this class

Jehangir Khan, the Cambridge Blue, who scored a century against Notts recently.

ENGLAND'S MOST DARING BURGLAR

For 11 Years Gimlet Jimmy Has Been Defying Police To Capture Him

Gimlet Jimmy, the most daring—and elusive—burglar in the country, whom detectives have been trying to capture for eleven years, carried out two robberies, involving £1,300 in cash, in mail week with lightning swiftness.

The problem facing the police in their hunt for Jimmy is that they have no notion of his appearance, says "The People."

Nor has he ever left behind him a single clue which, in the event of his capture, would definitely establish his identity with his previous crimes.

Only once has a glimpse been caught of him. That was seven years ago when, in carrying out the greatest coup of his career—the raiding of a Deansgate, Manchester, bank—the night watchman saw Jimmy for a fleeting instant as he ran past a door in making his escape.

But Jimmy, who nearly always confines his activities to the north of England, has one invariable method of approach.

VICTIM.

For weeks he watches and learns the habits of his intended victim, usually a wealthy shopkeeper.

Then comes the night when Jimmy begins to work.

First a visit to his victim's house for the keys of the shop and any valuables in the home safe.

Afterwards, armed with the keys there is the raid on the shop.

Yesterday Jimmy entered the home of Mr. W. Smith, of Ashton-on-Mersey, and without waking the owner took a bunch of keys from the bedside and opened a safe in the house, from which he took £300.

Half an hour later Jimmy had taken another £1,000 from the safe of Mr. Smith's shop in Gorton.

Jimmy, whose name of "Gimlet" comes from his peculiar method of entering a house through a window, is estimated to have secured more than £100,000 by his burglaries.

But the police are still hoping.

INDORE MILL DEADLOCK

Labour Union Requests Maharaja To Settle Dispute

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE May 27.

Almost all the closed down Mills of Indore whistled invain as workers did not resume work this morning.

Two hundred volunteers of the Labour Union are maintaining order.

The Labour Union has approached the Maharaja Holkar with a request to appoint an Arbitration Committee to settle the dispute.

HUSBANDS BEWARE!

Mrs. Katherine Halstead, of Greenwich, Connecticut, has been granted divorce for cruelty. Her husband, she said, made fun of the way she played golf.

VILLAGERS BOYCOTT RAILWAY STATION

Because People Of Rival Village Give Name To Station

A curious story of how jealousy among the people of two adjoining villages has led to the boycott of a newly opened railway station was related during a meeting of the District Board of Tinnevelly held last week.

At this meeting the Rev. Father Arulswami, member for Anaikaral, moved that the railway feeder road from Veerapandiyanpatnam should be opened to Adikalapuram station, rather than to Tiruchendur. The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. S. Shunmugasundara Mudaliyar, opposing the motion said that he was afraid that the people of Veerapandiyanpatnam would not use the proposed feeder road if it were completed, and that the expenditure incurrtd in laying it would be wasted.

He then proceeded to relate a curious story of the jealousy of two neighbouring villages.

When the naming of the stations on the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railway was engaging the attention of the railway authorities he said, the residents of Veerapandiyanpatnam, a majority of whom were Roman Catholics, demanded that the name of their village should be given to the station, while the residents of Adikalapuram, a majority of whom were Protestants, were equally insistent that their village's name should be given to it. Both villages made representations to the District Board and the railway authorities. Finally Adikalapuram was the name chosen for the station by the authorities, and vain attempts were made subsequently by the residents of Veerapandiyanpatnam to get the name changed in their favour.

STATION BOYCOTTED.

In consequence of this dispute the residents of Veerapandiyanpatnam, which is only four furlongs from Adikalapuram station, declined to use that station, and, in fact, practically boycotted it. They preferred to go to Tiruchendur station, though it was farther away and entailed an increase in cart hire.

The speaker urged the Board to bring about a compromise between the residents of the two villages before thinking of laying the proposed feeder road, as otherwise he was sure, the road would simply be boycotted by the villagers of Veerapandiyanpatnam.

Mr. K. S. Viraraghava Ayyar supported Mr Mudaliyar's views.

The Board resolved to request the railway authorities to change the name of Adikalapuram station to that of "Adikalapuram-cum-Veerapandiyanpatnam: and decided meanwhile to keep the subject of the feeder road in abeyance.

WALK MAKES FOR FRIENDSHIP

"Walk with a man continuously for a fortnight, and you will learn more about him than you can learn in any other way," said Dr. E. M. Walker, retiring Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.

He was ploring the fact that undergraduates there no longer take walks together.

"These walks", said Dr. Walker, who has fifty-seven years' association with Oxford, "used to form lifelong friendships. When I was an undergraduate we thought nothing of walking thirty miles.

ALWAYS A DAY LATE.

The deputy sheriff of Duluth, Minnesota, was so busy that he bought a diary. All his engagements were carefully entered. But the sheriff always turned up one day late till he found that he had been sold a diary for 1932.

DEBT GONE MAD

"Debt gone mad is the deepest root of all world troubles," said Mr. Hugh Galloway, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in his presidential address at a Rotary conference at Scarborough yesterday. Governments should co-operate in writing down international debts to practicable proportions, he added.

DOLFUSS GOVT. MUST RESIGN

Nazi Demand To Retaliate "Repressive Measures"

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, May 28

Repressive measures of the Dolfuss Government against Nazis to which German Government replied by mposing a thousand mark fee 'visas' for all Germans wishing to visit Austria, caused a storm of indignation in German Nazi circles.

The supreme command, Nazi party in a manifesto demands the resignation of the Dolfuss Government and its replacement by a Government of national concentration, which "alone will be able to save Austria economically, politically and culturally."

Dr. Goebbels, who intended to visit Austria 'en route' to Rome has now decided not to interrupt his journey at Vienna and he would fly straight to Rome tonight.

SURAT & BROACH HARIJANS MEET

Navsari Conference Appeals To Orthodoxy To Realise Thier Folly

(From A Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, May 27.

A Harijan Parishad—(Rohit Khatriya Parishad) of the Surat and Broach District Harijans was held to-day in the Laxman Hall, Navsari under the presidency of Mr. Panimanglor, the Personal Naib Suba of the District. Harijans from all over the districts had gathered in large numbers.

Navsari maintains a Harijan Ashram conducted by the gallant band of Thakkar Bapa's Gujarat Antyaja Sewa Mandal and they had taken up the organisation of the said Parishad. Some of the prominent high caste Hindus and other social workers were also present.

The proceedings commenced with Songs by Harijan boys.

APPEAL TO CASTE HINDUS.

Mr. Manibhai Dwiwedi and Mr. Karsanji Desai, the Secretary of the Harijan Seva Sangh addressed the meeting. Passionate references wer made to Mahatmaji's fast for the Harijan's cause. Both the speakers emphasised on the point that it was high time the orthodoxy realised their folly in shutting out a bulk of eight crores of their own caste-fellows and thus weakening their own fold.

Mr. Panimanglor eulogised the efforts of the Maharaja Gaekwar in the uplift of the Harijans. He exhorted the Harijans to educate their children, keep their mind and body clean and live as men so that no caste Hindus dared illtreat them.

The Conference is adjourned till to-morrow.

HITLER REVIEWS HIS TROOPS

Vows Vengeance On "November Criminals" And Foretells Their Speedy Doom

At a review of 30,000 uniformed Nazis at Kiel in mail week Hitler revealed for the first time that his uniformed army numbered about 600,000 men. These 600,000, he declared, were the Iron Guard representing the disciplined will of the German people, whose task it was to see the great revolution through to the end.

He blamed the Social Democrats and their followers for the misery prevailing among the eight million unemployed in Germany and exclaimed that these 'November criminals' would now have to atone for all they have done. The settling of their accounts would not take a natural course.

"The end of the revolution," he said, "will be the end of the November criminals. We shall drive them out of their last hiding-places and shall not rest until this poison has been completely removed from the nation.

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